



CITY OF PLYMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1936.



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FOR THE YEAR 1936.

T. PEIRSON, M.D., D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The following Members of the City Council served on the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the year :—

Alderman F. D. Baxter (*Chairman*), Councillor (Mrs.) C. H. Daymond (*Vice-Chairman* up to November), Councillors (Mrs.) L. Brock (*Vice-Chairman* since November), A. H. Crimp, A. H. Gregory (deceased), R. C. Ray, (Mrs.) J. Marshall, (Mrs.) J. Pook, H. Porter, (Mrs.) H. Robins (deceased), A. E. Travers-Stubbs, H. E. Williams, H. Avery, S. Robins.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

A. *Medical*—whole-time.

T. Peirson, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health ; General Medical Superintendent, City Hospitals ; Port Medical Officer ; School Medical Officer.

E. Hughes, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health ; Senior Assistant Port Medical Officer.

D. F. Johnstone, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Resident Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital ; Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.

H. T. Chatfield, M.C., M.B., D.P.H., Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

Marion Smellie, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

Mildred A. Thynne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

Iris V. I. Ward, M.D., Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

R. B. Mayfield, M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Port Medical Officer.

A. T. Bettinson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Resident Medical Officer, Didworthy Sanatorium.

P. W. Griffin, L.R.C.P. & S (I), Resident Medical Officer, Mount Gold Hospital.

G. E. Larks, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (Eng. and Edin.), Medical Superintendent, City Hospital.

J. Laurie, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S.E., Deputy Medical Superintendent, City Hospital.

Four Resident Medical Officers, City Hospital.

A. Maughan, M.C., L.D.S., Dental Surgeon.

Medical—part-time.

Consulting Physicians:—

W. A. Lister, M.B., M.R.C.P.

T. A. A. Hunter, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.P.

Consulting Surgeons:—

L. W. Innes, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

E. F. Wilson, F.R.C.S.

Orthopædic Surgeons:—

N. Capener, F.R.C.S.

C. M. Kennedy, F.R.C.S.

Consulting Gynæcologists:—

Mabel Ramsay, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.

J. W. G. H. Riddell, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

Pathologist:—

E. Wordley, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Consulting Ophthalmologist:—

W. H. Davis, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Consulting Laryngologists:—

C. R. Crowther, M.D.

C. C. Prance, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consulting Radiologist:—

A. Craig Mooney, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.M.R.E.

Consulting Anæsthetists:—

S. G. Irlam, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

H. N. Palmer, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

District Medical Officers:—

Plymouth :

W. P. Hardwicke, L.M.S.S.A.

T. M. Jamieson, B.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.).

H. R. Cara, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

A. V. Ledger, M.D.

Devonport :

R. J. K. Fleming, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

J. N. Morris, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

B. H. Stribling, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

G. A. Pratt, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Stonehouse :

J. Simpson-White, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch.

Public Vaccinators:—

Plymouth and Stonehouse :

W. H. Waterfield, L.R.C.P.I., L.M.

Devonport :

J. N. Morris, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

G. C. Sandford, M.D., C.M.

B. Other Staff.

Chief Clerk:—

R. M. Lawson*

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

N. Ruse,* F.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors:—

V. Edwards,*† W. S. Northmore,*† (Factories and Workshops, Milkshops and Dairies' Inspector), H. Smith,*† T. Painter,* S. Fedrick* W. McGinness* W. T. Pessell,* W. S. Wales*† (Food and Drugs Act Inspector, and Inspector of Dairies and Milkshops), L. England,*† A. S. Kitt,*† A. E. Collam* (Fish Inspector), W. G. Lock*†, C. Bennett* (appointed 23.1.36).

Meat Inspectors:—

J. Thorning,*†‡ P. A. Hawthorn.*†

Port Sanitary Inspector:—

P. S. Bulleid.*†

Health Visitors:—

M. Baxter ||*° (Superintendent Health Visitor), K. Gillard, ||§° M. K. Reid, ||° F. A. Rendell, ||° F. Wood, |° S. Dawkins, ||° E. Burrows, ||§° F. Parnell, ||° F. Sprigg, ||° I. M. Arscott, ||° L. Macdonald° (Tuberculosis Health Visitor), M. Cox§ (Tuberculosis Health Visitor), N. Cruse° (Tuberculosis Health Visitor), F. Pratt||§° (resigned 5.7.36), F. L. Gray||§° (appointed 1.4.36), K. M. Pethybridge||§° (appointed 1.4.36), E. Appleyard||§° (appointed 1.9.36).

Clerks:—

26.¶

A part-time Veterinary Surgeon acts for the Corporation.
The Public Analyst, Mr. T. Tickle, F.I.C., of Exeter.

There are two Vaccination Officers in the City.

* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

† Meat Inspector's Certificate.

‡ Sanitary Science Certificate.

§ Health Visitor's Certificate.

||Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

¶ Including staff at institutions, hospitals, etc.

° State Registered.

TO THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE CITY OF PLYMOUTH.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the City for the year 1936.

The death rate per 1,000 population was 12.25 and the birth rate 14.8, compared with 12.3 and 14.9 respectively for the county boroughs and great towns of England and Wales. The infant mortality rate was 55.86 per 1,000 live births as compared with 63 for the large towns of England and Wales.

During the year, the overcrowding survey, undertaken in accordance with the provision of the Housing Act, 1935, threw a considerable amount of work upon the department, in addition to the progress made by the Council with their slum clearance programme.

It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the City Council for their help and encouragement, and of recording my appreciation of the loyal work of my staff.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. Leeson.

Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL, STONEHOUSE.

PLYMOUTH.

June, 1937.

Statistical and Social Conditions of
the Area

Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (in acres)	5,711 (land and inland water)
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population ...	206,400
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1935)	37,856
Rateable value	£1,724,373
Sum represented by a Penny rate	£6,937

Live Births—

Legitimate males, 1,498 ; females, 1,418	=	2,916
Illegitimate males, 66 ; females, 79	=	145
	—	3,061

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	14.8
---	------

Still Births—

Legitimate, 112 ; Illegitimate, 8	... =	120
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	... ..	37.72

Deaths—

Males, 1,346 ; females, 1,248	... .. =	2,594
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		12.25

Maternal Mortality—

Deaths from puerperal causes :

Puerperal sepsis, 5 ; other puerperal causes, 4	=	9
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	... ..	2.8
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	... ..	171

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	55.86
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			53.49
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			103.44
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	4
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	19
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)		...	13

Marriages—

Plymouth, 1,084 ; Devonport, 716 ; East Stone-					
house, 90	...	...	...	=	1,890

Persons in receipt of Poor Law relief (December 31, 1936)—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Persons receiving Out-door Relief	1,773	2,694	1,534	6,001
Children boarded-out	—	—	54	54
Children in the Children's Homes	1	1	91	93
Persons in Ford House Institution	164	110	—	274
Casuals at the East Stonehouse				
. Institution	34	—	—	34
Persons in Institutions outside Plymouth who are chargeable to the City	17	19	37	73
				<hr/> 6,529 <hr/>

Unemployed persons in the City (December, 1936)—

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
6,354	1,022	163	208	7,747

ACREAGE AND POPULATION—WARDS—1931 CENSUS.

	<i>Acreage (Land and Inland Water).</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
City of Plymouth	5711	208182	102196	105986	36.5
Wards—					
Charles	137	10851	4842	6009	79.2
Compton	380	7610	3260	4350	20.0
Drake's	113	9644	4515	5129	85.3
Ford	157	9779	4603	5176	62.3
Friary	193	10888	5180	5708	56.4
Keyham	357	14271	8996	5275	40.0
Laira	321	11703	5354	6349	36.5
Molesworth ...	312	14123	6649	7474	45.3
Mount Edgcumbe	180	10024	5112	4912	55.7
Mutley	265	8472	3544	4928	32.0
Nelson	249	11047	5419	5628	44.4
Pennycross ...	585	13268	6148	7120	22.6
St. Andrew's ...	179	7719	3478	4241	43.1
St. Aubyn	268	14944	8723	6221	55.8
St. Budeaux ...	960	6029	3073	2956	6.3
St. Peter's	105	11605	5601	6004	110.5
Stoke	433	6797	3036	3761	15.7
Sutton	297	9301	4646	4655	31.3
Valletort	87	8814	4484	4330	101.3
Vintry	133	11293	5533	5760	84.9

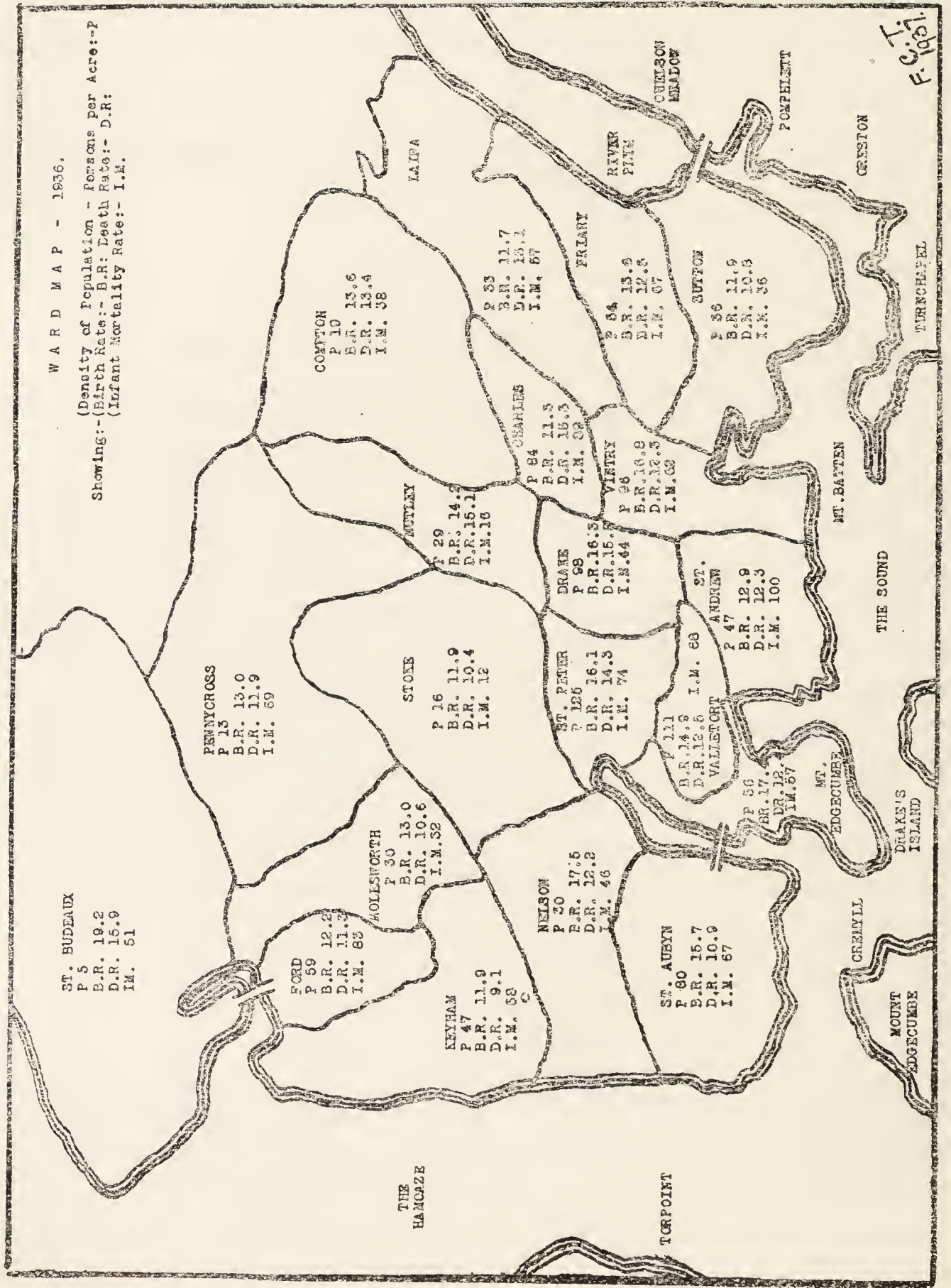


TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION, BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES, MATERNAL MORTALITY, Etc., IN 20 LARGE TOWNS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

NAME OF TOWN.	Population as estimated by the Registrar General Mid-1936	Compara- bility Factor	Per 1,000 Population		Death Rate as adjusted by Factor	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM—										Tuberculosis		Infantile Mortality Rate	MATERNAL MORTALITY (per 1,000 Total Births)		
			Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate		Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Typhoid and Para- typhoid	Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	Influenza	Pulmonary	Other Forms	From Sepsis	From Other Causes		Total		
1. CROYDON ...	241,739	—	13.4	—	10.7	—	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.16	0.55	0.08	41	1.48	2.08	3.56		
2. PORTSMOUTH ...	251,400	0.99	15.56	11.81	11.69	—	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.68	0.13	49	0.73	1.47	2.21		
3. LEICESTER ...	261,800	1.02	14.46	11.57	11.80	—	—	—	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.13	0.78	0.11	58	2.3	1.0	3.3		
4. BRISTOL ...	413,900	0.98	14.24	12.27	12.02	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.71	0.10	48	1.46	1.64	3.10		
5. SHEFFIELD ...	518,200	1.13	15.21	10.81	12.22	—	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.17	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.58	0.10	59	1.34	2.56	3.90		
6. PLYMOUTH ...	206,400	0.98	14.8	12.5	12.25	—	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.60	0.13	56	1.57	1.25	2.82		
7. BIRMINGHAM ...	1,038,000	1.10	15.8	11.3	12.4	—	0.04	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.13	0.71	0.07	62	1.47	2.06	3.53		
8. LONDON ...	4,141,100	1.02	13.59	12.35	12.60	—	0.14	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.20	0.13	0.69	0.09	66	0.72	1.14	1.86		
9. WEST HAM ...	265,800	1.15	15.7	11.6	13.3	—	0.18	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.27	0.11	0.70	0.10	70	0.7	1.1	1.8		
10. CARDIFF ...	221,500	1.06	15.1	12.6	13.3	—	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.18	0.87	0.18	55	2.60	1.15	3.75		
11. NOTTINGHAM ...	279,400	1.03	15.20	13.21	13.61	—	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.15	0.09	0.83	0.10	89	1.13	3.38	4.51		
12. HULL ...	321,500	1.10	18.4	12.7	14.0	—	0.21	0.01	0.02	0.39	—	0.18	0.12	0.79	0.16	65	1.30	1.95	3.25		
13. SUNDERLAND ...	184,179	1.12	19.6	12.8	14.3	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.16	0.02	0.34	0.17	0.78	0.13	72	1.38	2.22	3.60		
14. LEEDS ...	489,800	1.07	14.99	13.61	14.56	—	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.07	—	0.14	0.13	0.71	0.13	65	1.30	1.83	3.13		
15. NEWCASTLE ...	290,400	1.13	15.6	13.1	14.8	—	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.01	0.36	0.13	0.90	0.14	90	2.12	3.81	5.92		
16. LIVERPOOL ...	867,110	1.15	20.7	12.90	14.83	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.12	0.16	0.00	0.15	0.08	0.82	0.14	75	1.10	2.43	3.53		
17. BRADFORD ...	290,500	1.00	13.42	14.92	14.92	—	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.18	0.01	0.13	0.19	0.52	0.14	82	1.46	3.18	4.64		
18. STOKE-ON-TRENT ...	273,100	1.22	16.8	12.4	15.1	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.16	0.13	0.73	0.12	74	1.03	2.28	3.31		
19. MANCHESTER ...	759,058	1.14	14.71	13.50	15.39	—	0.16	0.01	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.09	0.17	0.87	0.14	77	1.69	3.29	4.98		
20. SALFORD ...	206,000	1.18	15.0	14.0	16.5	—	0.24	0.03	0.11	0.15	—	0.21	0.12	0.98	0.14	90	1.5	3.7	5.2		

[illegible]

CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TAKEN AT PLYMOUTH HOE DURING THE YEAR 1936.

	1936	1935	<i>Average.</i>
<i>Temperature—</i>			
Maximum ...	78.2 (Aug 31)	82.0 (June 24)	—
Minimum ...	29.0 (Feb. 4)	23.8 (Dec. 22)	—
Mean ...	51.5	51.7	51.0
Daily Range ...	10.7	10.7	10.8
Relative Humidity ...	80%	81%	84%
<i>Earth Temperature—</i>			
Earth 1 ft. deep ...	52.6	52.9	52.0
Earth 4 ft. deep ...	52.7	53.3	52.2
Minimum on Grass ...	23.2 (Dec. 13)	18.7 (Dec. 22)	—
<i>Sea Temperature—</i>			
Mean ...	53.2	53.4	52.9
<i>Rainfall—</i>			
Total during Year ...	36.53"	42.33"	36.34"
Greatest daily fall ...	1.11" (Feb. 9)	1.90" (Nov. 14)	—
Number wet days ...	183	193	190
<i>Sunshine—</i>			
Total hours ...	1562.7	1644.8	1668.7
Highest daily amount	14.4 (June 25)	15.1 (July 7)	—
Sunless days ...	62	70	61
<i>Wind—</i>			
Prevailing direction	S.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.
Highest velocity ... (Gust)	71 m.p.h.	74 m.p.h.	—

General Provision of Health Services

General Provision of Health Services

Laboratory Facilities.

The following tables show the bacteriological and pathological work carried out for the City at the Prince of Wales (Greenbank) Hospital :—

Briefly, the nature of these examinations is as follows :—

Sputums for T.B.	...	...	...	...	2289
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	7122
Rats for Plague	...	...	...	...	81
Bacteriological counts on Milks, Shellfish, Waters, Cream	...	...	...	...	1848
Hairs for Ringworm	...	...	...	...	101
Bacteriological examinations for various Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	322
Blood counts	...	...	...	...	32
For Enteric	...	...	...	...	14
Others	...	...	...	...	75
Animal Inoculations	...	...	...	...	97
V.D. Examinations	...	...	...	...	6211
					18192

As compared with 19,517 in 1935.

Further examinations, as below, were made for the City Hospital :—

Sputums for T.B.	...	...	...	...	606
Microscopical and other exams. of Morbid Tissues	...	...	...	...	192
Serological Examinations	...	...	...	...	—
Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	...	...	1490
Blood counts	...	...	...	...	970
Biochemical Examinations	...	...	...	...	2122
Wassermanns and Kahns	...	...	...	...	1844
For Gonococci	...	...	...	...	41
Animal Inoculations	...	...	...	...	—
Vaccines	...	...	...	...	5
Zondek Ascheims	...	...	...	...	57
Agglutinations	...	...	...	...	5
					7332

**Ambulance
Facilities.**

Cases of infectious diseases are removed by the two motor ambulances of the Public Health Department. Non-infectious cases, including street accidents, maternity patients and tuberculosis patients, are dealt with by the Plymouth and District Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, which possesses eight motor ambulances and provides an adequate service.

**Home
Nursing.**

Two voluntary associations undertake nursing in the home—namely, the Three Towns Nursing Association and the Alexandra Nursing Association. They do not visit cases of infectious disease, but the Three Towns Nursing Association receives a grant of £75 per annum from the City Council for nursing certain cases of tuberculosis. A fee of sixpence per visit is also paid to this Association in respect of cases recommended by the Public Health Department, mainly infants suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum.

During 1936, I am informed that, for the purpose of general district nursing, the total number of visits made by the Three Towns Nursing Association was 42,300, and by the Alexandra Nursing Association 7,351. The former Association operates a provident scheme on a contributory basis for home nursing service.

**Clinic and
Treatment
Centres.**

1. *Infant Welfare Centres.*

Town Hall, Stonehouse—4 sessions weekly.

Beaumont Hut—5 sessions weekly.

Devonport Park Centre—3 sessions weekly.

Wolseley Hall Centre, Swilly—2 sessions weekly.

St. Budeaux Clinic—1 session weekly.

2. *Specialist Aural Clinic* (pre-School and School Children).

Princess Square School Medical Clinic—1 session fortnightly

3. *Ante-Natal Clinics.*

Town Hall, Stonehouse—2 sessions weekly.

Beaumont Hut—2 sessions weekly.

Devonport Park Centre—2 sessions weekly.

Wolseley Hall Centre, Swilly—1 session weekly

City Hospital—2 sessions weekly.

4. *Post-Natal Clinic.*

City Hospital—1 session fortnightly.

5. *Consultant Obstetric Clinic.*
City Hospital—1 session weekly.
6. *Tuberculosis Dispensary.*
Beaumont House Dispensary—
Adults, 2 afternoon sessions weekly.
Adults, 1 evening session weekly.
Children, 1 session weekly.
Contacts, 1 session weekly.
Special treatment, 2 sessions weekly.
Prince of Wales's Hospital (Devonport Section), 1 session weekly.
7. *Treatment Centre (Venereal Diseases).*
City Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.
For Males—4 sessions weekly (irrigation daily).
For Females—4 sessions weekly.
8. *Orthopædic Clinic.*
Mount Gold Hospital—1 session weekly.
9. *Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.*
Stonehouse Town Hall—1 session weekly.
Devonport Park Centre—1 session weekly.
Beaumont Hut—1 session weekly.
10. *Dental Clinic.*
Beaumont House—Daily.

Hospitals. *City (General) Hospital.* The newly erected nurses' home with accommodation for 150 was occupied in December, 1936. Consideration is at present being given to the detailed plans for reconstruction of the greater part of the hospital which consists of very old buildings quite unsuitable for the use of sick persons. It is hoped that a commencement of this work will be made during the year 1937.

Many of the patients admitted are members of the Voluntary Hospitals Contributory Scheme, and during 1936, 1,631 such patients were treated in the hospital. No charge is made by the Council for the treatment of these patients, but an annual sum of £800 is paid to the Council by the Voluntary Hospitals Committee.

An arrangement also exists whereby members of the Devonport and District Aid Society are treated in the hospital and this Society now pays a fixed amount of 15/- per patient per week for adults and 7/6 for children.

**Poor Law
Medical
Out-Relief**
year 1936 :—

The following table shows the work done by the District Medical Officers (part-time) during the

<i>District.</i>					<i>No. of visits to Patients' Homes.</i>	<i>Attendances at Surgery during the year.</i>
1	...	...	...	...	950	1511
2	...	...	...	...	402	2157
3	...	...	...	...	407	2121
4	...	...	...	...	611	2098
5	...	...	...	...	546	1558
6	...	...	...	...	959	1457
7	...	...	...	...	847	554
8	...	...	...	...	740	1189
9	...	...	...	...	695	710
Totals ...					6157	13355

Medical Staffing In July, 1936, the part-time medical officer of **Public Assistance** the Ford House Public Assistance Institution, **Institutions.** Stoke House Children's Home and the Scattered Homes retired, and the Council decided to arrange for this work to be carried out in future by the full-time medical staff of the Medical Officer of Health's department.

So far as Ford House is concerned, an additional resident medical officer was appointed to the City General Hospital and a medical officer from this hospital now visits the public assistance institution daily.

The Stoke House Children's Home is attended by a medical officer of the maternity and child welfare department and the Scattered Homes by a member of the school medical staff.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Maternity and Child Welfare

REPORT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.

		<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Registered.</i>	<i>Allocated.</i>
Births.	Total live births	3211	3323	3061
	Total stillbirths	127	130	120
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total births	3338	3453	3181
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Illegitimate births: live	74	151	145
	stillbirths	4	9	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	78*	160	153
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Only 78 of the illegitimate births were notified as such.

The live birth-rate is 14.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

No. notified by doctors	...	...	507
No. notified by midwives	...	...	2831
			<hr/>
			3338
			<hr/>

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.

Own home by private midwife	...	...	...	776
Own home by private midwife with doctor	...	...	...	327
Own home by T.T.N.A. district midwife	...	...	...	432
Own home by T.T.N.A. district midwife with doctor	...	...	...	109
Own home by Alexandra district midwife	...	...	...	79
Own home by Alexandra district midwife with doctor	...	...	...	49
T.T.N.A. maternity home by midwife	...	...	...	231
T.T.N.A. maternity home by midwife with doctor	...	...	...	144
Alexandra maternity home by midwife	...	...	...	287
Alexandra maternity home by midwife with doctor	...	...	...	110
City Hospital by midwife	...	...	...	420
City Hospital by midwife with doctor	...	...	...	43
Private nursing homes—doctor	...	...	...	119
Private nursing homes—midwife	...	...	...	2
Military Families' Hospital (midwife 108, doctor 11)	...	...	...	119
Prince of Wales's Hospital, Greenbank	...	...	...	42
Prince of Wales's Hospital, Devonport	...	...	...	2
Not known	...	...	...	47
				<hr/>
				TOTAL
				...
				...
				3338
				<hr/>

PLYMOUTH BIRTH RATES FROM 1914.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Year.</i>		<i>Rate.</i>
1914	...	23.7	1924	...	18.16
1915	...	19.9	1925	...	18.1
1916	...	21.6	1926	...	17.2
1917	...	19.3	1927	...	16.5
1918	...	19.1	1928	...	17.0
1919	...	21.6	1929	...	16.5
1920	...	26.3	1930	...	15.9
1921	...	21.2	1931	...	16.4
1922	...	19.6	1932	...	15.59
1923	...	19.4	1933	...	15.67
Average for 10 years		21.17	Average for 10 years		16.7
	<i>Year.</i>			<i>Rate.</i>	
	1934	...	...	15.7	
	1935	...	...	15.05	
	1936	...		14.8	

This is the lowest birth-rate yet recorded since the amalgamation of the Three Towns in 1914 and is the same as that for England and Wales. Actually there were only eight fewer births than last year but there has been an increase in the estimated population. The following were the 1935 birth-rates for the largest towns :—

London	...	...	13.3
Glasgow	...	...	19.7
Birmingham	...	...	15.4
Liverpool	...	...	20.0
Manchester	...	...	14.5
Sheffield	...	...	14.7
Leeds	...	...	14.8
Edinburgh	...	...	15.3
Bristol	...	...	13.8
Hull	...	...	18.4

The 1935 birth-rate for England and Wales was 14.7

The 1936 birth-rate for England and Wales was 14.8

Stillbirths. The stillbirth rate is 37.72 per 1,000 allocated births, and 0.58 per 1,000 of the population. This is 0.02 per 1,000 less than last year's rate, but is still slightly below the rate for England and Wales, which is 0.61 per 1,000 of the population.

STILLBIRTH RATE.

<i>Year</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>		<i>Plymouth</i>	
	<i>Per 1,000 births</i>	<i>Per 1,000 population</i>	<i>Per 1,000 births</i>	<i>Per 1,000 population</i>
1932	41.0	—	45.0	—
1933	41.0	—	37.5	—
1934	40.0	—	35.5	—
1935	41.0	0.62	38.8	0.60
1936	—	0.61	37.72	0.58

The following summary is based on the investigation of 117 cases :—

Age of mother.

15-19 years, inclusive	...	...	...	3
20-24 " "	...	...	...	20
25-29 " "	...	...	...	26
30-34 " "	...	...	...	26
35-39 " "	...	...	...	20
40 and over	...	...	...	20*
Not known	...	...	...	2
				<hr/> 117 <hr/>

Parity.

1st pregnancy	...	...	...	45†
2nd " "	...	...	...	20
3rd " "	...	...	...	14
4th " "	...	...	...	6
5th " "	...	...	...	8
6th " "	...	...	...	9
7th " "	...	...	...	6
8th " "	...	...	...	4
9th " "	...	...	...	2
11th " "	...	...	...	1
12th " "	...	...	...	2
				<hr/> 117 <hr/>

Duration of pregnancy.

40 weeks	...	...	...	72||
36-39 " "	...	...	...	20
32-35 " "	...	...	...	9
28-31 " "	...	...	...	11
Post mature	...	...	...	5
				<hr/> 117 <hr/>

Place of delivery.

Own home with doctor and midwife (6 B.B.A.)	...	...	...	42
Own home with midwife only (4 B.B.A.)	...	...	...	21
City Hospital (booked cases, 17)	...	...	...	29
Maternity Homes	...	...	...	21
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	3
Military Families' Hospital	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 117 <hr/>

Nature of delivery.

Spontaneous (10 B.B.A.)	...	...	...	70
Instrumental (craniotomy, 3)	...	...	...	27
Bimanual	...	...	...	15
Cæsarean	...	...	...	2
Induction	...	...	...	3
				<hr/> 117 <hr/>

* Note high proportion at 40 years and over.

† Note high proportion of first pregnancies.

|| Note high proportion at term. Of these, 47 were well-developed and in good condition.

Presentation.

L.O.A. or R.O.A.	...	...	...	...	84
L.O.P., R.O.P. and P.O.P.	...	...	...	...	6
Breech	...	...	...	...	22
Face	...	...	...	...	2
Footling	...	...	...	...	1
Hand	...	...	...	...	1
Brow	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 117 <hr/>

Standard of living.

Fair to very good	...	...	...	...	88
Poor	...	...	...	...	25
Not known	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/> 117 <hr/>

Pre-natal supervision.

By doctor	...	...	...	...	41
By midwife only	...	...	...	...	16
Clinic—M. & C.W.	...	...	...	...	14
City Hospital	...	...	...	...	16
Alexandra	...	...	...	...	14
T.T.N.A.	...	...	...	...	10
None	...	...	...	...	4
Military Families' Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Not known	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 117 <hr/>

Causes.

Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	12
Accidental hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	2
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	4
A.P.H. (not classified)	...	...	...	...	6
Abnormalities of cord—					
Prolapse	...	...	...	4	
Round neck	...	...	...	4	
					<hr/> 8
Malpresentation—					
P.O.P.	...	...	...	2	
Impacted shoulders	...	...	...	1	
Brow	...	...	...	1	
Face	...	...	...	1	
Footling	...	...	...	1	
					<hr/> 6
Disproportion	...	...	...	...	11
Post-maturity	...	...	...	...	3
Forceps	...	...	...	...	1
Breech	...	...	...	...	10
Rapid labour (no attendant)	...	...	...	...	4
Fœtal deformity—					
Anencephaly	...	...	...	2	
Hydrocephaly	...	...	...	5	
					<hr/> 7
Following influenza	...	...	...	...	1
„ a shock	...	...	...	...	2
„ a fall	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	4
Twin	...	...	...	...	5

Causes—Contd.

Premature triplets	...	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios (associated with)			...	...	1
V.D.H. mother	...	...	...	...	3
No obvious cause	...	...	...	...	24
					<hr/> 117 <hr/>

Additional information.

Labour prolonged over 24 hours	...	...	...	in 8 cases.
History of previous stillbirth	...	...	...	in 21 „
Maceration	...	...	...	in 45 „
Fœtus well developed and in good condition at term	...	...	...	in 47 „
L.O.A. and R.O.A.	...	22		
R.O.P. and P.O.P.	...	4		
Breech	...	10		
Brow	...	1		
Face	...	1		
Footling	...	1		
Prolapsed cord	...	4		
Placenta prævia	...	1		
Craniotomy	...	3		
Known to be illegitimate	...	...	...	in 2 cases.

Infant Mortality. (See Table on page 45A, and Chart B on page 45.)
Number of deaths under one year: 171 (includes two inward transfers).

Infant Mortality rate : 55.86 per 1,000 allocated live births.

The following table shows the relative proportion of deaths due to infectious, respiratory and digestive diseases since 1930 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Infectious Diseases</i>	<i>Respiratory Diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of Digestive Tract</i>
1930	5.0 per cent	22.0 per cent	11.0 per cent
1931	2.6 per cent	30.0 per cent	6.0 per cent
1932	8.0 per cent	18.0 per cent	6.8 per cent
1933	5.3 per cent	22.8 per cent	4.2 per cent
1934	12.0 per cent	19.0 per cent	6.9 per cent
1935	3.8 per cent	15.8 per cent	9.28 per cent
1936	11.1 per cent	26.9 per cent	7.6 per cent

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from neo-natal and pre-natal causes, this being 40.9 per cent. of the total as compared with 60 per cent. last year. Deaths from diseases of the digestive tract remain low. Almost three-quarters of the deaths in the infectious diseases group were due to whooping cough.

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Plymouth</i>
1933	32	33·1
1934	31	28·4
1935	30	33·6
1936	—	25·1

Total number of deaths under one month : 77, i.e. 45 per cent., a decrease of 11 per cent. from last year. The neo-natal mortality rate is 25.1 per 1,000 live births. This is a low figure as the 1935 rate for England and Wages was 30.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate is 103.44 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

	<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
No. of births	2196	145
No. of deaths	156	15
Infant mortality per 1,000 ...	53.49	103.44

Infantile Diarrhoea. No. of cases notified : 11.
 (a) Very mild, 4 cases, all well within a few days.

(b) Moderately severe, 1 case : a child, aged 22 months, on a mixed diet with unboiled milk.

(c) Severe, 6 cases. One child, aged 3 months, fed on boiled milk and Farley’s Biscuits, home management poor, recovered after three months’ treatment in Hospital.

Of the five deaths one was a delicate child of 5 months, who had been in and out of Hospital with enteritis and finally died of broncho-pneumonia. Another, aged 5 weeks, breast fed with complementary feeds of Nestle’s Milk, lived in an old, damp house, and died after a few days’ illness. Three cases, aged 5, 7, and 18 months respectively, developed the diarrhoea while patients in the City Hospital.

There were 13 deaths (11 under one year) from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under 2 years, giving a death-rate of 4.2 per 1,000 births. In 1935 the rate for England and Wales was 5.7.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 1 and 5 YEARS OLD.

(See table on page 6B.)

The following table shows that there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths of children between one and five years old during the past three years as compared with a similar period 10 years ago.

	1-2 YEARS OLD					2-5 YEARS OLD						
	1924	1925	1926	1934	1935	1936	1924	1925	1926	1934	1935	1936
Measles	13	1	7	6	3	2	9	1	3	3	1	2
Whooping cough	9	5	5	1	-	2	5	4	2	3	-	3
Diphtheria	1	1	1	2	3	1	11	3	17	4	8	15
Tuberculous diseases	4	4	4	3	1	2	11	8	4	8	6	6
Bronchitis and pneumonia	46	27	37	14	5	9	27	13	18	14	6	2
Other respiratory diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	-
Diarrhoea	-	6	7	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	-
Other digestive diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other causes	15	10	21	7	10	10	15	22	9	11	11	9
TOTALS	88	54	82	33	24	28	82	52	53	47	35	37
Total for 3 year period	...	224	...	...	85	...	...	187	...	...	119	...

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No. Noti- fied	Where treated				Vision un- im- paired	Vision im- paired	Vision lost	Deaths
	Home	Royal Eye In- firmery	City Hospital	Mater- nity Homes				
17	8	3	I.P. 5	1	17	—	—	3

Twelve cases were notified by general practitioners, 4 by medical officers at Infant Welfare Centres, and 1 from the V.D.C. The date of onset was on or under 4 days in 6 cases, from 7 to 10 days in 10 cases, and the 14th day in one case. Thirteen cases occurred on the district (private midwives 10, including 3 Devon County midwives, and 3 T.T.N.A. midwives), 3 in a maternity home, and 1 in the City Hospital.

Two cases were severe, 5 moderately severe, and 10 were only mild infections. Three babies died from concurrent disease, but in no case was vision impaired.

Infant Life Protection.

Seventy-four foster-mothers or would-be foster-mothers were interviewed at the Town Hall in the course of the year and 501 home visits were paid.

An application was made to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the removal of a child from an unsatisfactory foster-home. The Court refused to grant the Order. Subsequent events entirely substantiated the action taken in asking for the Order. Happily the child concerned is now cared for by his own mother.

Every effort is made to secure good homes for the foster-children and to prevent financial exploitation at the child's expense.

Foster-parents.

No. on Register, 1st January, 1936	...	...	83
New registrations during the year	...	...	46
			129
Removals from Register during the year	...	...	55
On Register at end of year	...	...	74

Foster-children.

No. on Register, 1st January, 1936	...	...	94
Notifications of children received during year	...	...	73
			167

Removals from Register during the year—

Transfers to care of other foster-parents	...	11
Adopted	... ..	2
Over age	... ..	18
Returned to care of relatives	...	27
Returned to care of official organisations		12
Removals to outside areas	... ..	15
Total removals from Register		— 85
On Register at end of the year	... ..	82

Health Visiting. Two new Health Visitors were appointed and started work in April, thus bringing the staff up to its former strength of thirteen.

Summary of visits paid during the year :—

Births	... ..	2990
1st year visits	... ..	8712
1st visits, 1-5 years	... ..	317
Re-visits, 1-5 years	... ..	23167
1st ante-natal visits	... ..	516
Re-ante-natal visits	... ..	497
Visits <i>re</i> infectious diseases	... ..	620
Infant life protection visits	... ..	494
Miscellaneous visits	... ..	741
		<u>38054</u>

The 620 visits *re* infectious disease are made up as follows :—

Ophthalmia neonatorum visits	... ..	25
Discharging eyes	... ..	47
Whooping-cough	... ..	415
Measles	... ..	78
Chicken-pox	... ..	37
Puerperal fever	... ..	2
Enteritis	... ..	13
Scarlet fever	... ..	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	... ..	1
		<u>620</u>

In addition to these, visits were paid on behalf of the Education Authority to swab 42 diphtheria contacts.

At the end of the year there were 11,836 children under five for 12 Health Visitors to visit ; 2,849 being under one year of age. 103 Sanitary defects were reported by Health Visitors.

Defective Children.

Of the children born in 1931, 14 were defective from birth and 90 became defective before reaching the age of five. Data are summarised in the following table :—

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN, 1931-1936.

<i>Nature of defect</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Cured</i>	<i>Improved</i>	<i>No improvement</i>	<i>No treatment</i>	<i>Still under treatment</i>
Rickets	39	24	15	—	6	1
Strabismus	39	—	35	4	4	35
Talipes	5	1	4	—	—	3
Tuberculosis (Hip, 2; Lungs, 1; Abdomen, 1)	4	—	4	—	—	3
Mentally defective	4	—	4	—	—	2
Asthma	2	—	2	—	—	2
Obstructed lacrimal duct	1	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital dislocation of the hip	2	—	2	—	—	—
Erb's paralysis	1	1	—	—	—	—
.Pes planus	1	—	1	—	—	1
Cleft palate and hare lip	1	—	1	—	—	1
Deformity of toes and thumb	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deformity following injury	3	—	3	—	—	2
Enlarged thymus	1	—	1	—	—	—

Infant Welfare Centres. Temporary premises having been secured a new

Infant Welfare Centre was opened at St. Budeaux on the 6th April, and from that date onwards a Baby Clinic has been held there on Monday mornings. This Clinic has not been so well attended as was expected, probably partly due to it being held on a Monday morning. It may soon be possible to alter it to an afternoon session.

This additional clinic brings the number of weekly sessions up to thirty-three, all of which are attended by one or more Health Visitors and many also by voluntary workers.

Health Visitors have also attended 11 sessions of the Aural Clinic and 36 sessions of the Dental Clinic (for a summary of the work done see table on page 31). If this table is compared with that of 1935 it will be noticed that clinic attendances are lower than those of the previous year. This was mainly due to a prolonged and wide-spread epidemic of whooping cough which kept whole families away for many weeks at a time, and from which fourteen children under one year and five aged 1-5 years died.

For a summary of the work done, see table on page 28.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	<i>Town Hall</i>	<i>Beaumont Hut</i>	<i>Devonport Hut</i>	<i>Wolseley Hall</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of sessions held	203	254	155	99	36	747
No. of babies entered on register	793 (393 1st)	800 (523 1st)	487 (320 1st)	369 (186 1st)	53 (53 1st)	2502 (1475 1st)
No. of children entered on register	437 (110 1st)	747 (88 1st)	429 (120 1st)	243(43 1st)	97 (23 1st)	1953 (384 1st)
Total	1230	1547	916	612	150	4455
No. remaining on register on December 31st, 1936.						
Babies	333	432	247	151	48	1211*
Children	836	1079	635	438	97	3085
Total	1169	1511	882	589	145	4296
No. of babies weighed and mothers advised	6192	9629	3904	3132	668	23525
No. of children weighed and mothers advised	4299	3961	3210	1952	302	13724
Total	10491	13590	7114	5084	970	37249
Doctors' consultations	4413	4752	3257	2129	494	15045
Average attendances per session	51.75	53.75	46	50	27	50
Dressings done	406	966	327	189	60	1948
Sewing classes held	42	45	45	—	—	132
Total attendances	541	671	376	—	—	1588
Health talks given						12
Attendances at clinics by Health Visitors						2872

* This represents 36% of the registered live births.

Diphtheria
Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation at Maternity and Child
Welfare Centres:—

1st attendances	...	...	...	718
Re-attendances	...	...	...	2239
Total				2957

For further particulars, see table on page 79.

In March, 1936, T.A.M. was discontinued as the routine prophylactic and replaced by T.A.F. About the same time it was decided to give a fair trial to immunisation with A.P.T., using the method of giving 0.1 c.c. A.P.T., followed three weeks later, if no contra-indication, by a further injection of 0.5 c.c. A.P.T. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to comment on the final result, but out of a total of 372 immunisations by this method 99.4% were negative in 2 to 3 months. This would seem to be a favourable result even although 97 immunisations with T.A.M. during the same year gave a negative rate of 100%.

Fewer Primary Schick tests have been done than in previous years as fewer children of school age now come to the Maternity and Child Welfare Immunisation Clinics. Out of a total of 75, 41, i.e. 53%, were positive.

Primary Schicks in age groups: Total, 77; Positive, 41; Negative, 36.

<i>Under 5 yrs.</i>	<i>6-7 yrs.</i>	<i>8 yrs.</i>	<i>9 yrs.</i>	<i>10 yrs.</i>
N. P. — 4	N. P. 1 1	N. P. — 1	N. P. — 4	N. P. 2 3

<i>11 yrs.</i>	<i>12 yrs.</i>	<i>13 yrs.</i>	<i>14 yrs.</i>	<i>Over 15 yrs.</i>
N. P. 3 7	N. P. 3 1	N. P. 4 —	N. P. — 1	N. P. 23 19

Nine children who had had diphtheria were Schick tested, 5 being positive, and of these 4 were successfully immunised.

Three children contracted diphtheria before immunisation was completed, and there were 3 notified cases of diphtheria in immunised children. Two of the latter were reported to be both clinically and bacteriologically diphtheria, but in the third no bacteriological evidence was obtained. All three recovered without complications. The children concerned were immunised in 1930, 1932, and 1933 respectively.

Six re-tests were done on children immunised in previous years. All were negative :—

1928, 2 cases ; 1929, 1 case ; 1932, 1 case ; 1934, 1 case ; 1935, 1 case.

The urgent need for immunisation of young children is adequately borne out by the fact that 17 children under five years of age died of diphtheria during 1936.

Dental Treatment. Cases requiring dental treatment are referred to the dental surgeon at Beaumont House. The following is a summary of the work done for the department :—

Children.

Root treatment only	...	...	...	...	1
Root treatment and fillings	...	...	...	...	1
Root treatment, fillings and extractions	...	...	...	...	2
Fillings only	...	...	...	...	19
Fillings and extractions	...	...	...	...	10
Extractions only	...	...	...	...	134
TOTAL				...	<u>167</u>

In 19 cases the parents paid the whole cost of treatment, and in 1 case the parents paid part cost. The remainder were given free treatment.

Nursing and expectant mothers.

Scaling and treatment of gums	...	...	...	...	2
Scaling, treatment of gums, and fillings	...	...	...	...	2
Scaling, treatment of gums, fillings and extractions	...	...	...	...	12
Scaling, treatment of gums and extractions	...	...	...	...	3
Fillings only	...	...	...	...	1
Fillings and extractions	...	...	...	...	16
Extractions only	...	...	...	...	92
TOTAL				...	<u>128</u>
Number of persons supplied with dentures (extractions included in the above return)					...
Re-makes and repairs	...	...	...	...	56
	...	...	...	...	1

In 6 cases the patients paid the whole cost of treatment, and in 61 the patients paid part cost. The remainder were granted free treatment (necessitous cases).

The total cost to the department amounted to £235 0s. 0d. The receipts were £100 6s. 6d. Under National Health Insurance rates the cost would have been considerably higher, i.e. £533 15s. 0d.

The following table shows the progress made since 1927 :—

Year	No. of ncases dealt with for extractios, fillings, etc.		DENTURES (Extractions in preceding col.)	
	Children	Nursing and Expectant Mothers	Persons supplied	Repairs
1927	41	48	15	2
1928	41	69	28	—
1929	130	69	41	—
1930	146	88	55	—
1931	163	106	43	—
1932	185	197	55	16
1933	210	159	63	11
1934	191	152	66	10
1935	167	164	55	8
1936	167	128	56	1

**Orthopaedic
Treatment.**

In-patient treatment at Mount Gold Hospital :--

Remaining under treatment from 1935	...	...	...	6
1935 patients discharged in 1936	...	...	...	3
Admitted in 1936 :				
New cases	...	...	...	10
Old cases re-admitted	...	...	...	5
				— 15
Discharged in 1936 :				
New cases	...	...	...	6
Old cases re-admitted	...	...	...	4
				— 10
Under treatment at end of 1936	...	...	...	7
Treatment refused	...	...	...	1

No. supplied with appliances, etc. : 9.

Average length of stay per in-patient for 1936 : 122.81 days.

Total cost of treatment and appliances, etc. : £914 13s. 3d.

Out-patient Treatment.

No. recommended : 37.

Ultra-Violet No. of sessions held, 201. No. on Register, 220
Light Clinics. First attendances, 156. Total attendances, 3,492

Average attendance, 18.25.

Rickets : 119 cases.

Treatment completed, 16 (cured, 13 ; much improved, 3).

Ceased to attend before treatment completed, 42 (much improved, 32 ; improved, 10).

Ceased to attend after a few exposures, 30.

Still under treatment, 31 (all improving).

Prophylactic : 5 cases.

Treatment completed, 2 (no rickets to date).

Still attending, 1.

Ceased to attend after a few exposures, 2.

Malnutrition : 2 cases.

Ceased to attend before treatment completed, 1 (improved).

Still attending, 1.

Subnutrition : 18 cases.

Treatment completed, 2 (much improved).

Ceased to attend before treatment completed, 6 (improved, 3).

Ceased to attend after a few exposures, 4.

Still attending, 6 (all improving).

General Debility : 32 cases.

Treatment completed, 12 (all much improved).

Ceased to attend before treatment completed, 6 (improved, 5 ; i.s.q., 1).

Ceased to attend after a few exposures, 10.

Still attending, 4.

Skin Diseases : 21 cases.

Treatment completed, 9. All cured (impetigo, 2 ; pyoderma, 4 ; ulcerative dermatitis of buttocks, 2 ; dermatitis of hands, 1).

Still attending, 6.

Ceased to attend before treatment completed, 6.

Cervical Adenitis : 13 cases (all tuberculous).

Treatment completed, 2 (much improved).

Still under treatment and improving, 8.

Ceased to attend before treatment completed, 2 (improved).

Ceased to attend after a few exposures, 1.

Miscellaneous : 10 cases.

Enuresis, 1 (improved).

Burn, 1 (good cosmetic result).

Alopecia, 6 cases. Cured, 2 ; improving, 1 ; ceased to attend after a few exposures, 3.

Asthma, 2 cases ; still attending.

Ante-Natal.

There has been no alteration in the number of sessions held.

	<i>Town Hall</i>	<i>Beaumont Hut</i>	<i>Devonport Hut</i>	<i>Wolseley Hall</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of sessions held	101	103	103	50	357
1st attend- ances { Pr. M. N.P.	60 178 18 } 256	67 162 16 } 245	68 150 9 } 227	23 75 — } 98	218 565 43 } 826
Re-attendances ...	1372	1278	923	389	3962
Post-natal attendances { 1st re-	17 3	2 —	32 8	21 5	72 16
Miscellaneous { 1st re-	24 11	38 13	45 22	24 26	131 72
Total attendances { 1st re-	297 1386 } 1683	285 1291 } 1576	304 953 } 1257	143 420 } 563	1029 4050 } 5079
Average per session }	16.5	15.25	12.25	11.25	14.8
Consultations ...	1235	1158	1122	534	4049
No. of transfers from 1935 }	35	43	44	19	141

No. confined in 1936	...	...	...	...	710*
No. aborted in 1936	...	...	...	...	23
No. of above confined in City Hospital	...	...	...	...	136
No. referred to C.H. for A.N. treatment	...	...	...	...	10

* Includes 27 stillbirths of which 22 were spontaneous.

Character of labour in 710 confinements :—

Spontaneous (breech, 5)	...	...	...	...	618
Instrumental (breech, 1)	...	...	...	...	57
Cæsarean section	...	...	...	...	6
Bimanual (breech, 2)	...	...	...	...	5
Induction	...	...	...	...	8
Not known	...	...	...	...	16

Abnormalities found in cases attending for the first time in 1936

1. Contracted pelvis—					
Minor	...	...	...	...	27
Major	...	...	...	...	7
2. Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	96
3. Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	1
4. Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	23
5. Syphilis	...	...	...	...	7
6. Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	5
7. Cardiac disease	...	...	...	...	12
8. Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	17
9. Carious teeth	...	...	...	...	259
10. Profuse leucorrhœa	...	...	...	...	49
11. Severe digestive disturbances	...	...	...	...	9

Abnormalities found on post-natal examination:—

No. of cases examined P.V.	...	...	...	...	43
Subinvolution	...	...	...	...	4
Prolapse of uterus	...	...	...	...	5
Cervical tears	...	...	...	...	3
Retroversion	...	...	...	...	8
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1

Since April, 1936, the Three Towns Nursing Association have arranged for their ante-natal work to be done by three general practitioners. This work had been done for them for many years by a medical officer on the staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Auxiliary Services.

Maternity Bags. No. lent, 17.

Accouchement sets sold at cost price or less, 40.

Home Helps.

During 1936, 27 women were employed as home helps and attended 125 cases at a cost to the City of £294 18s. 6d.

				£	s.	d.
Paid in wages	...	...	...	325	10	6
Amount recovered	...	...	...	30	12	0
				<hr/>		
				£294 18 6		
				<hr/>		

This is an increase of £84 11s. 11d. on the previous year's expenditure.

Supervision of Midwives.	Number notifying their intention to practice						70
	Ceased practice during the year ...						2
Left district after training	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							— 5
							—
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
							==
In private practice	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
T.T.N.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Alexandra Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Wingfield Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hoe Park Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							65
							==

No. of cases attended by private midwives :—

Two midwives had 138 cases, one 115, one 84, one 75
one 68, three 50–60, six 30–40, two 24, three 10–20
and four under 10 cases.

Approximately 70 per cent of the notified births (district and
institutional) were conducted by midwives only.

District cases attended by midwife	...	...	1287
District cases attended by midwife acting as a mater- nity nurse	...	...	485
*Institutional cases attended by midwife	...	...	1048
*Institutional cases attended by midwife acting as a maternity nurse	...	...	471
			—
			3291
			==

* Includes maternity and nursing homes and hospitals.

Medical help was sought by midwives in 649 cases, approxi-
mately 61 calls being for the child.

The following are the reasons given for seeking medical aid :—

Albuminuria	...	...	23	Stillbirth	...	...	...	5
Œdema	...	...	7	Death of foetus	...	...	...	1
Fits	...	...	2	Unsatisfactory condition of				
Cardiac	...	...	1	the mother—				
Varicose veins	...	...	4	Ante-natal	...	...	...	52
Vaginal discharge	...	...	2	Post-natal	...	...	...	17
Pus in urine	...	...	1	Retained membranes	...	...	...	10
Severe sickness	...	...	1	Adherent placenta	...	...	...	9
Hydramnios	...	...	1	Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	183
Contracted pelvis	...	...	4	Pain in leg	...	...	...	2
Malpresentation	...	...	14	Painful breast	...	...	...	2
Patient's request	...	...	6	Rise of temperature	...	...	...	19
Foetal distress	...	...	3	Mental	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage—				Abdominal pains	...	...	...	10
Ante-partum	...	...	21	Skin conditions—				
Post-partum	...	...	4	Mother	...	...	...	—
Premature labour	...	...	8	Baby	...	...	...	3
Prolonged labour	...	...	129	Deformity of infant	...	...	...	4
Difficult labour	...	...	5	Feeble infant	...	...	...	29
Occipito posterior	...	...	5	Tongue tie	...	...	...	1
Breech	...	...	16	Discharging eyes	...	...	...	21
Prolapse of cord	...	...	4	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2
Uterine inertia	...	...	9	Jaundice	...	...	...	1
Miscarriage	...	...	4					
Threatened abortion	...	...	2					649

Compared with last year's figures there is a decrease of 72 in the total number of calls.

Other notifications received from midwives under Central Midwives Board rules :—

Notifications of artificial feeding	...	...	...	111
„ „ stillbirth	...	...	...	37
„ „ death	...	...	...	9
„ „ having laid out a dead body	...	...	...	15
„ „ liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	10

Fifty visits of inspection were paid to midwives in their own homes.

Midwives' Week.

A Post-Certificate Course for Midwives was held at the Town Hall, Stonehouse, from October 26th to 31st inclusive and seemed to be appreciated and thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended. The Course included clinical demonstrations at the City Hospital, Mount Gold Hospital and the Royal Eye Infirmary, a practical demonstration of exercises suitable for the ante-natal and post-natal periods, etc., a film display, and a series of eight lectures on various appropriate subjects. In all 107 midwives and pupils attended the Course, 25 coming from the County of Cornwall and 8 from Devon. The average attendance per lecture or demonstration was 62.

Fees paid to Doctors. 451 doctors' accounts were dealt with under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, and in 284 of these the full fee was paid by the Local Supervising Authority without recovery. In 109 cases the full fee, and in 58 cases half the fee, was recoverable in accordance with the scale of income fixed by the City Council. Amount paid, £641 18s. 6d. ; Recoverable, £185 4s. 3d. ; Total cost, £456 14s. 3d.

There were also five calls under the Consultant Service Scheme.

Fees paid to Midwives. In 59 necessitous cases the midwife's fee was paid by the Local Supervising Authority, due application having been made during the ante-natal period.

In 5 cases a small compensation fee was paid for loss of a booked case which had to be sent to hospital.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. *Maternity Homes.*

On Register, 1st January, 1936	...	...	...	6
Applications for transfer of registration	...	...		1
Closed during the year	...	...	...	1
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	5

Nursing Homes. (Five take maternity cases).

On Register, 1st January, 1936	...	...	...	7
Closed during the year	...	...	...	1
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	6

There were no applications for exemption from registration.

Thirty routine visits of inspection were paid to maternity and nursing homes during the year.

Maternal Mortality. Thirteen women died in Plymouth during 1936 from causes attributable to pregnancy and child-birth, and five from causes associated with pregnancy and child-birth. Of the thirteen deaths due to pregnancy and child-birth four were outward transfers. There were no inward transfers. The maternal mortality rate is, therefore, 2.82 per 1,000 allocated births (puerperal sepsis, 1.57 ; other causes, 1.25).

DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH : 5.

Causes of Death.

- (1) Pericarditis, myocarditis, child-birth.
- (2) Pyonephrosis, toxæmia of pregnancy (death one year after delivery).
- (3) Cerebral tumour, abortion.
- (4) Pleuro-pneumonia, pleurisy, abortion.
- (5) Mitral stenosis, pregnancy.

DEATHS DUE TO PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH : 13.

Causes.

Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abortion sepsis	...	..	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage—A.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Embolism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 13

Where confined, etc.

Confined own home	...	...	...	...	...	4
Aborted own home	...	...	...	...	...	2
Confined Institutions—						
City Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prince of Wales's Hospital, Greenbank	...	...	...	...	...	3
Prince of Wales's Hospital, Devonport	...	...	...	...	...	1
Military Families Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Undelivered, City Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 13

Character of labour.

Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	2
Instrumental	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cæsarean hysterotomy, following forceps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spontaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2
Undelivered—Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accouchement forcé	...	...	...	...	...	1
Induced	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 13

Ages.

20-24 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
25-29	„	...	...	...	...	4
30-34	„	...	...	...	...	4
35-39	„	...	...	...	...	2
40 and over	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 13

Parity.

1st pregnancy	...	...	...	...	4
2nd ,,	...	...	...	...	3
4th ,,	...	...	...	...	1
5th ,,	...	...	...	...	1
6th ,,	...	...	...	...	1
8th ,,	...	...	...	...	1
9th ,,	...	...	...	...	1
Not known	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					13
					—

Duration of pregnancy.

Post-mature	...	...	...	...	—
Term	...	...	...	...	5
Premature (1 at 26 weeks)	...	...	...	...	6
Abortion and early ectopic	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					13
					—

Home conditions.

Good to very good	...	...	...	...	2
Fair	...	...	...	...	7
Poor	...	...	...	...	3
Not known	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					13
					—

Ante-natal supervision.

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	7
Inadequate	...	...	...	...	2
Nil	...	...	...	...	4
					—
					13
					—

Place of death.

Died in-Prince of Wales's Hospital, Greenbank	...	...	...	...	4
,, Prince of Wales's Hospital, Devonport	...	...	...	...	1
,, City Hospital	...	...	...	...	7
,, Military Families Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					13
					—

TOTAL PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

Year	ENGLAND AND WALES		PLYMOUTH	
	Per 1,000 live births	Per 1,000 total births	Per 1,000 live births	Per 1,000 total births
1928	4.42	4.25	6.04	—
1929	4.33	4.16	4.98	—
1930	4.40	4.22	6.43	—
1931	4.11	3.94	—	2.81
1932	4.21	4.04	—	5.58
1933	4.51	4.32	—	5.95
1934	4.60	4.42	—	4.2
1935	4.10	3.93	—	5.01
1936	3.81	3.65*	—	2.82†

* Puerperal sepsis 1.34
Other causes 2.31

† Puerperal sepsis 1.57
Other causes 1.25

Although the Plymouth maternal mortality rate for 1936 is lower than that for England and Wales the rate for sepsis is still slightly higher than that for the country as a whole. In 1934 all the Plymouth sepsis deaths were due to abortion, in 1935 55.5 per cent. were due to abortion, but this year only one out of five deaths (i.e., 20 per cent.) was due to abortion.

Obviously figures worked out yearly on a small number of deaths are subject to considerable fluctuation, and a reduction like this in the maternal mortality rate is of no significance unless maintained over a number of years.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever. Fewer cases were notified than in any previous year since the regulations came into force. Vide following table :—

Year	No. of cases notified		Total
	P.P.	P.F.	
Oct., 1926– Dec., 1927	—	—	96
1928	—	—	58
1929	47	15	62
1930	32	20	52
1931	41	12	53
1932	39	13	52
1933	25	26	51
1934	29	16	45
1935	30	22	52

	P.F.	P.P.
No. of cases notified ...	19 (2 deaths)	23 (3 deaths)
Outward transfers ...	2	2
	—	—
Total Plymouth cases	17	21
	==	==
Case rate per 1,000 registered births	5.0	6.2
Amended case rate per 1,000 registered births ...	5.3	5.9
Amended classification ...	18 (4 deaths)	20 (1 death)
Treated own homes ...	—	11
„ in hospital ...	18	5
„ Maternity and Nursing Homes ...	—	4
	—	—
	18	20
	==	==

The following summary of information is based on the amended classification :—

	P.F.	P.P.
Aborted own home ...	2	2
„ City Hospital ...	—	—
Confined own home—		
(a) midwife only ...	1	7
(b) midwife with doctor ...	4	2
Confined City Hospital ...	2	1
„ Alexandra Maternity Home	—	—
„ T.T.N.A. Maternity Home	6	6
„ Nursing homes ...	—	1
„ P. of W. Hospital, Greenbank	3	1
	—	—
	18	20
	==	==
<i>Parity.</i>		
Primiparæ ...	11	10
Multiparæ ...	7	9
Not known ...	—	1
	—	—
	18	20
	==	==
<i>Duration of pregnancy.</i>		
Term ...	16	18
Abortion ...	2	2
	—	—
	18	20
	==	==

<i>Character of labour.</i>				P.F.	T.P.
Spontaneous	...	...	...	6	15
Instrumental	...	...	...	6	1
Abortion	...	...	...	2	2
Cæsarean	...	...	...	2	1
Craniotomy	...	...	...	—	—
Bougie induction	...	...	...	2	—
Bimanual	...	...	...	—	1
				<hr/> 18	<hr/> 20

Day of onset of illness.

1st	...	...	...	...	—	—
2nd	...	...	...	...	9	1
3rd	...	...	...	...	3	4
4th	...	...	...	...	—	2
5th	...	...	...	...	1	1
6th	...	...	...	...	1	1
7th	...	...	...	...	—	1
8th	...	...	...	...	1	2
9th	...	...	...	...	1	2
10th	...	...	...	...	—	1
12th	...	...	...	...	—	3
Over 12 days	...	...	...	...	—	2
Not known	...	...	...	...	2	—
					—	—
					18	20
					—	—

Pyrexia due to—

Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	4
Sapræmia	...	...	...	...	4
Localised uterine sepsis	...	...	...	...	4
Sepsis following abortion	...	...	...	...	4
Retained products	...	...	...	...	4
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	2
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	2
Urinary tract infection	...	...	...	...	1
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Infected Cæsarean	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal mania	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose ulcer	...	...	...	...	1
P.U.O.	...	...	...	...	3
Sepsis local (lacerations)	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 38

Bacteriological data.

There is nothing of note to record.

Causes of death in 5 cases.

- (1) Streptococcal peritonitis following labour at term.
- (2) Streptococcal septicæmia following labour at term.
- (3) Septicæmia.
- (4) Embolism following obstructed labour at term.
- (5) Embolism following labour at term.

**Birth
Control.**

The Plymouth branch of the National Birth Control Association continues to hold an evening Clinic once a week at Beaumont Hut, and the following report of the year's work has been submitted by the honorary secretary :—

No. of clinics held	...	...	...	...	...	48
New cases	...	...	...	...	...	185

(Sent by Health Authorities, 65. Paid for, 33)

No. of return visits	...	...	...	...	...	622
Seen by doctor	...	...	...	...	...	418

These figures are considerably higher than last year's and appear to indicate a growing appreciation of skilled advice on birth control.

In January, 1936, the City Council decided to pay the National¹ Birth Control Association a grant of 8s. 6d. for every necessitous case referred for advice by medical officers of the Council. 33 such cases were referred in the course of the year.

**Nova et
vetera.**

The voluntary workers have helped at the various clinics and with the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Fund with all their customary zeal and efficiency.

The Council of Social Service is still organising the provision of dinners for expectant and nursing mothers whose husbands are unemployed. These dinners do a great deal of good and are much appreciated by the recipients.

The close co-operation which exists between the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, the Council of Social Service, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other voluntary organisations in the City tends to increase the value of each and to prevent any overlapping of social activities.

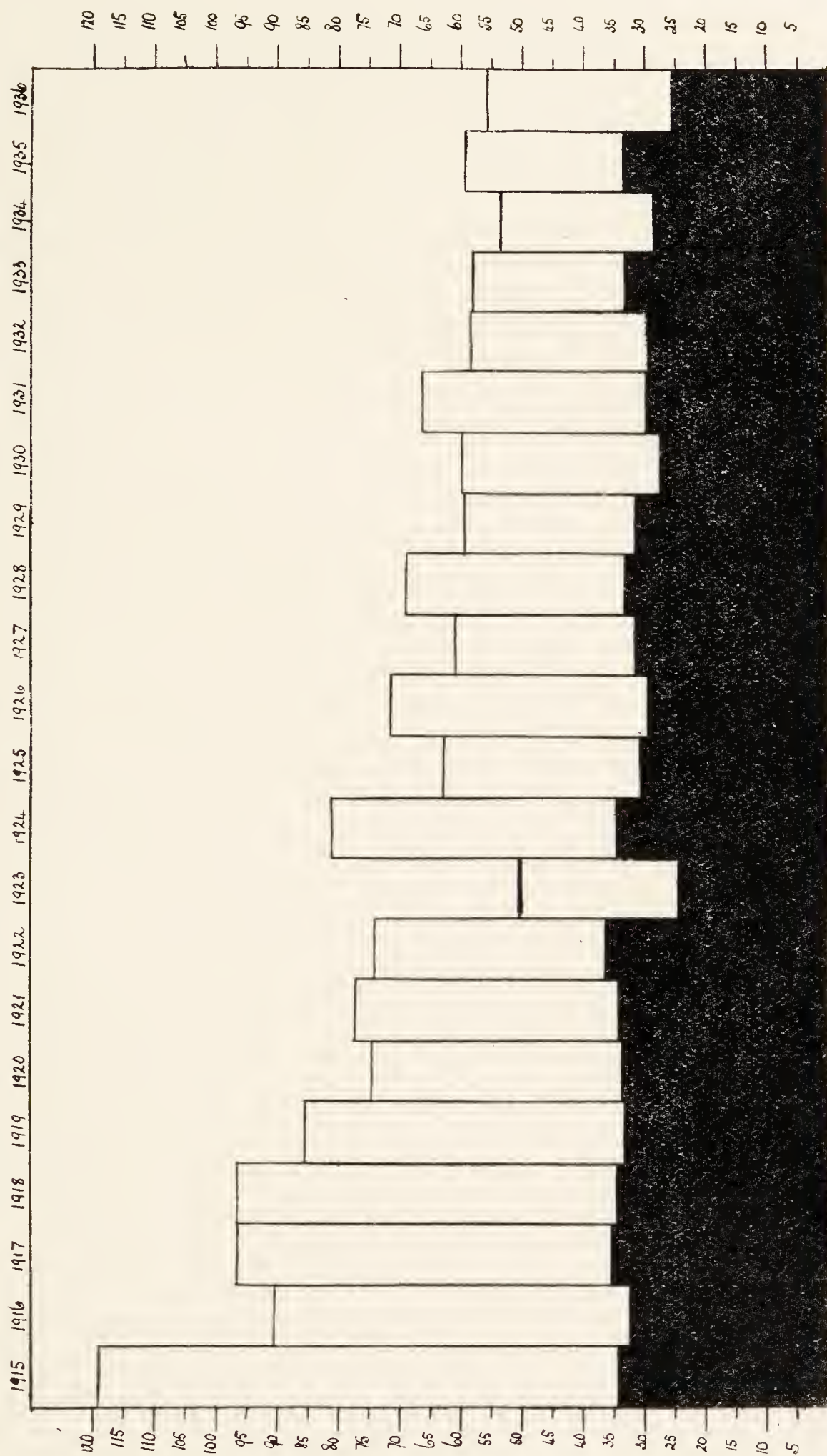
Stoke House.

The medical supervision of the Stoke House Children's Home was taken over by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department on the 17th July, 1936. Half-yearly reports are submitted to the Education Authority.

Observation Play Circle.

In March, 1936, an Observation Play Circle was commenced at Beaumont Hut Welfare Centre under the direction of Mrs. Hamley of the Child Guidance Clinic, without whose co-operation it would have been impossible to embark on this venture. Mrs. Hamley has been assisted in her work by a Voluntary Helper. The Play Circle is held once a week, simultaneously with an Infant Welfare Session, and has proved of undoubted value to many children and their mothers. It is to be hoped that in the near future this very desirable method of tackling behaviour difficulties may be extended to the other Infant Welfare Centres in the City.

CHART B.
INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1915—1936.



NOTE: The shaded portion shows the number of Deaths due to ante-natal causes per 1,000 births; and the unshaded portion shows the Deaths due to post-natal influences. The total column shows the rate of infantile mortality year by year.

INFANT MORTALITY.
Year 1936.

Cause of Death.	Whether Uncertified.	Illegiti- mate.		AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.																				WARD DISTRIBUTION.																								
				Under 1 week.		1-2 weeks.		2-3 weeks.		3-4 weeks.		Total under 1 month.		1-3 months.		3-6 months.		6-9 months.		9-12 months.		Total under 1 year.		Compton.	Mutley.	Pennycross.	Laira.	Charles.	Friary.	Sutton.	Vintry.	Drake.	St. Andrew's.	St. Peter's.	Valletort.	Mount Edgumbe.	Molesworth.	St. Budeaux.	Ford.	Nelson.	Keyham.	St. Aubyn.	Stoke.	Totals				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																											
1. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	1	—	2	2	7	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	14	
3. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
4. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Tuberculosis of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
6. Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Other tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
10. Convulsions	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8		
11. Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	9		
12. Pneumonia	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	7	4	4	4	9	2	2	1	22	14	1	—	2	1	2	5	3	2	—	2	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	3	5	—	—	36			
13. Other respiratory diseases...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
14. Inflammation of the stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15. Diarrhoea and enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	2	2	—	1	6	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	11		
16. Hernia, intestinal obstruction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
17. Congenital malformation	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9		
18. Congenital debility and sclerema ...	—	1	—	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	12		
19. Icterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
20. Premature birth	1	4	—	15	14	1	2	1	—	—	—	17	16	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	19	17	3	—	4	3	4	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	36		
21. Injury at birth	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
22. Disease of umbilicus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
23. Atelectasis	—	1	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7		
24. Suffocation in bed, or not stated how	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25. Other Causes	—	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	12	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	15		
Total	1	14	1	32	25	5	4	5	1	1	4	43	34	25	8	11	11	18	7	6	8	103	68	4	2	12	8	11	10	4	12	7	10	14	9	10	6	6	10	9	10	16	1	171				

Live Births (allocated by Reg. Gen) belonging to the City:— Total 3,061 (M. 1,564; F. 1,497). Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Live Births) 55.86.

Sanitary Circumstances
including the
Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

Sanitary Circumstances including the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

Water Supply. The water supply for the City is derived from moorland catchment areas in the uplands of Dartmoor. A detailed report upon the extent of this undertaking and the treatment to and quality of the water obtained was included in my Annual Report for the year 1935.

A constant check on the purity of the supply is maintained by means of routine fortnightly bacteriological examinations of samples taken at various points in the City, results of which have throughout the year been entirely satisfactory. Furthermore, a quarterly chemical analysis is carried out, details of which appear in the following table :—

Quarterly chemical analyses gave the following results the figures representing parts per 100,000:—

	FEBRUARY		MAY		AUGUST		NOVEMBER	
Total Dissolved Solids ...	4·0	4·7	3·5	3·0	4·0	3·5	4·0	3·8
Suspended Matter ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albumoid Ammonia ...	0·002	0·002	0·002	0·002	0·002	0·002	0·002	0·002
Nitrogen as Nitrites ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0·087	0·109	0·109	0·087	0·065	0·100	0·109	0·175
Chlorine ...	0·71	0·71	0·92	0·71	0·887	0·71	0·71	1·04
O ₂ consumed ...	0·280	0·368	0·36	0·31	0·388	0·288	0·304	0·45
Poisonous Metals ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Permanent Hardness	0·75	0·625	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·75
Temporary Hardness	0·5	0·377	1·00	0·75	1·02	0·75	0·75	0·50

Dry Household Refuse. The total amount of refuse collected during 1936 was 55,256 tons (86.75% by mechanical transport and 13.25% by horse transport). Of this amount 81.21 per cent. was disposed of by controlled tipping and the remaining 18.79 per cent. by burning in the Destructor at Prince Rock.

Offensive Trades. Routine inspections were made of premises in which offensive trades were carried on, and whenever suggested, improvements have been readily carried out and infringements righted.

These trades, grouped together in the Prince Rock district, are situated at the limits of the City boundary.

Merchandise Marks Act. During the year 963 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors to shops, costers' stores and barrows with regard to the orders and provisions of the above Act. It was found necessary in many instances to issue further leaflets of instruction regarding the marking of imported foodstuffs, etc. The marking of tomatoes and apples continues to require close attention.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. Six informal samples were collected and submitted to the agricultural analyst and of these four were reported against.

The composition of a sample of fertilizer was found not to agree with the statutory statement in regard to the following ingredients :—

Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5)

Soluble in water ... 1.51% in defect

By reason of the defect of supply this difference is to the prejudice of the purchaser, and :—

Potash (K_2O) ... 0.94% in excess

this excess being greater than the limit of variation. This difference is to the prejudice of the purchaser, for he may be deceived in his judgment of results. The other ingredients were found to be correct within the limits of variation.

In another sample of fertilizer the analyst found nitrogen (N) 1.13% in excess, the excess being greater than the limit of variation. The difference is to the prejudice of the purchaser for he is deceived in his judgment of results.

An excess of 2.83% of Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5) was found in a lawn fertilizer, this excess being greater than the limit of variation. Here again the difference is to the prejudice of the purchaser for he is deceived in his judgment of results.

In a sample of Feeding Stuffs the analyst found :—

Oil	...	...	...	...	0.6% in excess
Albuminoids (Protein)	...	...	...	...	2.1% in excess

these excesses being greater than the limits of variation. The differences are to the prejudice of the purchaser for he is deceived in his judgment of results.

The suppliers were, in each case, cautioned.

Samples of Barley Meal and Sharps were found to be genuine.

Shops Act, 1934. Throughout the year the Sanitary Inspectors have been responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act relating to suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities, and for ensuring that sufficient and proper means of ventilation were provided.

Many visits have been made to shop premises and in 11 cases the necessary closet accommodation was provided.

Swimming Baths and Pools. There are in the City six public open air sea water baths. They are used very extensively during the summer months, when the estimated number of bathers daily amounts to a total of nearly 4,000 in all six baths.

As indicated in my Annual Report for last year, the condition of the water as regards cleanliness was not entirely satisfactory. Since that time, however, steps have been taken for a chlorination plant to be installed in the new large bath before the commencement of the 1937 summer season. During that season routine examination of samples of water will be carried out and after the bacteriological results have been obtained the whole question will be again considered, with a view to ascertaining whether this action has produced satisfactory results, or if further measures, such as filtration, are to be deemed essential.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF PLYMOUTH, 1936.

Visits to premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,687
Tests applied to House Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,279
Notices served to abate Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,935
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Sanitary Improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,224
Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,260
Houses systematically inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,314
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387

Visits to premises in connection with Infectious Diseases	...	869
---	-----	-----

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Inspections of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	163
„ Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	617
„ Factories	...	...	...	...	...	137
„ Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	118
Notices and Letters sent <i>re</i> defects	...	...	...	...	...	52

GENERAL SANITARY WORK EFFECTED.

Number of Drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	744
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	372
Soil Pipes and Ventilating Shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	307
Stoneware Gully Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	748
New Water-closet Pans fixed	...	...	...	...	643
Inspection Chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	331
Flush Cisterns fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	358
New Closets and Urinals provided	...	...	...	...	141
Surface of Courtyards, etc., re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	554
Refuse Bins provided	...	...	...	...	544
Premises cleansed and limewashed or papered	...	...	...	...	513
Roofs and Flats repaired	...	...	...	...	451
Foul Closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	52
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	15
Offensive Manure removed	...	...	...	...	72
New Ground Floors laid and ventilated	...	...	...	...	112
Slate Tanks abolished	...	...	...	...	9
Eaves Gutters and Fall Pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	224
Wall Drains and Cesspits destroyed	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisances (caused by keeping animals) abated	...	...	...	...	18
Other Sanitary Improvements	...	...	...	...	1,110
TOTAL					7,224

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted.</i> (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	164	35	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	659	37	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	823	72	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

<i>Particulars.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.</i> (5)
	<i>Found</i> (2)	<i>Remedied</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</i> (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	53	50	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	3	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	13	—	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	72	69	—	—

Disinfection.

Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	1,707
Articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	9,675

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The following represents the work carried out under the above Act during 1936 :—

Premises visited and re-visited	...	...	...	1,315
Baits laid	...	...	...	8,210
Rats destroyed	...	...	...	868

Outworkers. The lists, containing the names and addresses of 351 outworkers, supplied by the various employers, received the usual attention. The premises were visited by the District Sanitary Inspectors and in every instance the home conditions were found to be satisfactory.

HOUSING.

I am indebted to the Housing Estates Manager for the information given in the following table in-so-far as it applies to his department :—

Inspection and Action upon Individual Houses.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1936.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	2,683
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	15,175
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	1,178
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1,178
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	241
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	1,182

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,750
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	54
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners	41
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	194
--	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners	182
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	3
---	-----	-----	---

(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	25
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	38
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	57
--	-----	-----	----

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	11
---	-----	-----	----

Slum Clearance.

In July, 1936, there was a Ministry of Health public enquiry in connection with further clearance orders and compulsory purchase orders made by the Council. These orders were confirmed with slight modifications and referred to a total of 285 houses and a population of 2,110 to be rehoused. The areas concerned were Prospect Row and Clowance Street, Devonport ; High Street and Waterloo Street, Stonehouse ; Newport Street, Stonehouse ; Vauxhall Street, Plymouth ; Salem Street, Plymouth ; Peel Street and Brownlow Street, Stonehouse ; Catherine Street, Plymouth ; Dove's Court, Jessamine Cottages, North Street and Higher Street, Gasking Street, Plymouth.

The following table shows the progress of the Slum Clearance Programme by May, 1937 :—

	<i>No. of Houses to be Demolished.</i>	<i>No. of Persons to be Displaced.</i>
1. Houses already dealt with in Clearance Areas (Confirmed)	731	5594
2. Houses included in Clearance Areas (Orders made but not yet confirmed)	579	3267
Total	<u>1310</u>	<u>8861</u>

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING.

(a)	1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (including non-segregation of sexes)	2769
	2. Number of families dwelling therein	2769
	3. Number of persons (equivalent adults) dwelling therein	13350
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	85
(c)	1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	86
	2. Number of persons (equivalent adults) concerned in such cases	435
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)	1. Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Local Authority which have been relieved during the year	24
	2. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved in the course of slum clearance operations	28

Overcrowding Survey. The survey required by Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, disclosed the following information :—

1.	No. of Houses Enumerated.	No. of Families Enumerated.	No. of overcrowded Houses.	No. of overcrowded Families.	Percentage of overcrowded Families
	26,054	45,748	2,258	22,770	6.1

2.	No. of Overcrowded Families in properties owned by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	326
	No. of Families in properties owned by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	3,389
	Percentage of Overcrowded Families in properties owned by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	9.6
3.	Estimated Number of New Dwellings Required (Corrected in accordance with Section 37, Housing Act, 1930) :						
	2 Bedroom type	...	...	...	...	...	652
	4 Bedroom type	...	...	...	...	...	311
	5 Bedroom type	...	...	...	...	...	73
							<hr/> 1036 <hr/>

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1936 :—

Number of Council houses infested with vermin	...	64
Number of other houses infested with vermin	...	214
Total	...	<hr/> 278 <hr/>

These were all disinfested.

Of the above houses, two Council houses were disinfested by means of hydrogen cyanide, the work being carried out by a firm specialising in this method of disinfestation. The remaining properties were fumigated by this department, a proprietary liquid disinfectant being employed, after all harbourages had been opened up.

In addition to the above, in connection with the Slum Clearance programme of the City Council, the effects of 216 families (apart from the bedding to be used the night after the removal) being re-housed in Council houses and flats were treated with hydrogen cyanide, the work again being carried out by a firm specialising in this type of work. The bedding belonging to these people was subjected to steam in the steam disinfector at Swilly Hospital. As in previous years the charge for this work has been borne by the Council.

The problem of improving the standard of housing accommodation for the working classes in the City is rendered difficult by the fact that a large proportion of the working class houses consist of tenements for two or more families. These houses, which were not built for the purpose of accommodating more than one family, are lacking in many of the ordinary amenities. It is common to find that a common w.c. and one water tap in the courtyard have to serve three or four families in perhaps a three-storey house. Suitable food storage provision is often absent, and cooking and washing up of dishes have in many cases to be done on the landing.

Apart from the procedure of clearance areas and demolition of unfit houses, this lack of amenities is gradually being dealt with by means of notices served under the Housing Acts.

CREMATION.

The Plymouth City Crematorium at Efford Cemetery was opened in November, 1934. The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health are the Medical Referee and Deputy Medical Referee respectively. Up to the end of 1936 a total of 283 cremations were carried out, 151 during the year. Of these 151, 34 were in respect of residents of the City of Plymouth.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK SUPPLY.

Methods of delivery. Frequent references are being made in the lay press to the food value of milk, but very few references are made to the necessity for clean milk. Unfortunately milk is very liable to contamination from various sources from the time of its production to the time of its consumption.

There is one possibility of contamination which is very prevalent in Plymouth and that occurs during the delivery of the milk to the consumer. Every day we see roundsmen drawing milk from the taps of churns which overhang the rear of a motor or other vehicle. These taps, as well as the churns belonging to the hand floats, must become fouled by the splashing of passing vehicles and other means. On a windy day, with dust and dirt flying about, milk served loose from the churns to the open jug must become contaminated. There is no doubt that the most satisfactory method of delivery is in bottles or cartons.

Discussions on this subject of milk delivery have taken place between representatives of the Dairymen's Association and the Medical Officer of Health. It is hoped that in future more attention will be paid to section 32 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, which states that "Every person engaged in the conveyance or distribution of milk shall use all practicable precautions for preventing the milk from being unnecessarily contaminated by dirt, dust, rain water or otherwise."

Bacteriological examination of Raw Milk. During the year 625 samples of raw milk were taken for bacteriological examination. Unfortunately no standard of cleanliness has been officially laid down for raw milk. Assuming a standard of 30,000 bacteria per c.c. as a standard for "good" raw milk (*i.e.* the standard which is adopted for Certified milk) only 175 (28%) of the samples complied with this standard.

Since the introduction of the methylene blue test we have adopted the following standards for raw milk:—No reduction of methylene blue in summer time under $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours and none in winter under $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

It is too early yet to make any comments on the working of this standard.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

This Order, which replaced the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, came into operation on June 1st, 1936. The titles Certified Milk, Grade A.TT, and Grade A milk have been abolished. The two former are now known as Tuberculin Tested and the latter as Accredited Milk. The title of Pasteurised milk has remained unchanged.

Dairymen were circularised with full particulars of the new order and advised of the changes which it would be necessary for them to effect.

The number of licences issued for 1936 was as follows:—

Licences for Pasteurising plants	...	...	...	...	4
Licences to retail Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	5
Licences to retail Certified milk (in addition to above)	...	...	...	...	7
Licences to retail Grade A. TT. milk	...	...	...	...	31
Licences to retail Grade A. milk	...	...	...	...	7

No dealers licences are operative in the City.

The standards laid down for the methylene blue test for designated milks did not become operative until January 1st, 1937, and therefore do not fall within the compass of this Annual Report.

The following table gives the results of the “plate count” tests performed during the year:—

	<i>No of samples</i>	<i>No. satis- factory</i>	<i>No. unsatis- factory</i>
Certified Milk	60	54	6
Grade A. TT. Milk	157	156	1
Grade A. Milk	35	32	3
Pasteurised Milk	232	224	8
Tuberculin Tested and Tuber- culin Tested (Certified) Milk	66	63	3
Accredited Milk	4	4	—
Pasteurised Milk supplied to Schools	73	65	8

In addition 30 samples of sterilised milk were examined each of which gave satisfactory results.

Sixty-eight samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli by animal inoculation and all proved negative.

The phosphatase test has been described as providing a reliable gauge of the efficiency of pasteurisation of milk. Two tests were carried out during the Autumn and both were satisfactory. It is hoped to carry out this test more frequently during 1937.

Ice Cream. Thirty-four samples of ice cream were taken.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year legal proceedings were taken against nine persons or firms for offences under this Order, and with one exception a fine was inflicted in each case.

<i>Reason</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Result</i>
Milk conveyed in a defective churn	1	Fined £5
Bottling milk in street ...	1	Fined £2
Defective lid of churn ...	2	Fined 10/- and costs in each case
Failing to wash churns before returning	2	Fined £1 in each case
Keeping milk and vessels at unregistered premises ...	1	Fined £1
Bottling milk in street and skimmed milk not marked	2	Fined 10/- on each charge
Carrying on business of dairy-man without being registered	1	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> for medical examination of defendant

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Inspection of premises :—

Number of provision shop inspections	...	...	...	673
Number of fish cart and shop inspections	...	...	...	1794
Number of fruit cart and shop inspections	...	...	...	1926
Number of butchers' shop inspections	...	...	...	936
Number of slaughter-house inspections	...	...	...	3475

No. of carcasses examined in the Wholesale Meat Market :—

BOVINES	...	...	...	23,268½
SHEEP AND LAMB	...	...	...	89,692
CALVES	...	...	...	3,504
PIGS	...	...	...	37,262

The number of Animals slaughtered in the City during the year was 36,613, made up as follows :—

BOVINES	...	...	...	12,841
SHEEP AND LAMB	...	...	...	20,359
CALVES	...	...	...	749
PIGS	...	...	...	2,664
				36,613

UN SOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

The quantity of unsound food surrendered to District Sanitary Inspectors, and destroyed :—

FRUIT—				<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Apples	...	...	...	0	1	0	14
Grapes	...	...	...	0	0	0	1
Strawberries	...	...	...	0	7	2	0
VEGETABLES—							
Potatoes	...	...	...	0	3	1	2

PROVISIONS—					<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Margarine	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	14
Beef	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	8
Offal	...	...	...	...	0	0	4	14
Pigs' Liver	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	13
Pork	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5½
Pork Brawn	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	6¼
Tongue	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	26½
Cheese	...	...	...	...	0	1	1	10¾
Sausages	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1
Eggs	...	...	...	...	65 in number			

TINNED GOODS—								
Beef	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	8
Tongue	...	...	...	...	0	1	2	2
Fruit	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1
Pork and Beans	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	3
Veal	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	6
Pressed Cheek	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	18¾
Brawn	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	6

FISH, SHELLFISH, ETC., INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

<i>Total of—</i>					<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Fish inspected	...	...	...	...	3817	7	1	0
Fish condemned (various)	...	...	...	...	21	13	2	0
Smoked Fish condemned	...	...	...	...	0	12	1	21
Dried Cod condemned	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	14

Shell Fish condemned—

Queens	...	...	...	...	0	12	2	0
Escallops	...	...	...	...	0	5	2	0
Prawns	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	17
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	3
Cockles	...	...	...	...	1 gallon			
Whelks	...	...	...	...	6 gallons			
Crabs	...	...	...	...	4343 in number			
Crayfish	...	...	...	...	102 in number			
Lobsters	...	...	...	...	69 in number			

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION.

Bacteriological examination of food is carried out by the City Bacteriologist at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Greenbank, and the chemical analysis is done by the City Analyst, Mr. Tickle, of Exeter.

The following tables show the sampling done during the year and the details of prosecutions undertaken :—

ADULTERATIONS, ETC.

It was found necessary to prosecute in 26 cases for offences under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Details are as follows :—

<i>Official Sample.</i>	<i>Extent of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Penalty Inflicted.</i>
Raw Milk	16% added water	Fined £3
„ „	16% „ „	„ £3
„ „	18% deficient in fat	„ £2
„ „	25% „ „ „	„ £1
„ „	31% added water	„ £1
„ „	29% „ „	„ £1
„ „	24% „ „	„ £1
„ „	11% „ „	„ £1
„ „	9% „ „	„ £1
„ „	22% deficient in fat	„ 10/-
„ „	8% „ „ „	„ 10/-
„ „	3% „ „ „	„ 10/-
„ „	2% „ „ „	„ 10/-
Skimmed Milk	23% added water	„ £2
„ „	16% „ „	„ £2
„ „	10% „ „	„ £1
Raw Milk	15% deficient in fat	Cases dismissed ; Hunt v. Richardson pleaded
„ „	11% „ „ „	
„ „	8% „ „ „	
„ „	6% „ „ „	
„ „	6% „ „ „	
„ „	4% „ „ „	Dismissed on payment of costs including analyst's fee
Skimmed Milk	18% added water	
„ „	16% „ „	
„ „	12% „ „	
„ „	9% „ „	

In 24 cases a warning letter was sent by the Town Clerk.

In addition to the samples sent for analysis to the Public Analyst, 202 samples of Raw Milk and 140 of Skimmed Milk were obtained by the Inspector and examined by means of the Gerber Test.

ANNUAL SUMMARY 1936.

UN SOUND MEAT DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

DISEASE.	CARCASSES.				ORGANS.							
	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Lungs.	Hearts.	Livers.	Kidneys.	Heads. Tongues.	Spleens.	Mesen- teries.	Stomachs.
Tuberculosis (Bovines) ...	291	5	—	—	2277	2242	1422	615	1378	845	891	848
„ (Pigs) ...	—	—	—	81	96	96	96	162	3319	95	95	95
Actinomycosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	189	—	—	—
Pyæmia ...	3	4	7	4	25	25	38	36	6	2	2	2
Abscess ...	1	2	9	1	139	84	288	38	99	—	15	19
Emaciation ...	83	11	48	13	105	105	105	310	95	74	70	70
Dropsy ...	197	53	280	75	367	364	364	1202	443	196	245	249
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	64	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia ...	24	17	39	13	72	72	72	186	55	23	23	23
Pericarditis ...	—	—	2	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	4	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angioma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	—
Foetal Flesh ...	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition ...	20	13	40	33	156	146	167	194	103	8	13	21
Flukes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1027	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4592	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation ...	30	9	18	50	216	184	236	130	68	22	26	27
Red Water ...	8	—	—	—	52	52	54	104	49	50	45	45
Cysts ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	45	—	—	—	—
Suffocation ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Fever ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS
ADULTERATION ACT.

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Official</i>		<i>Informal</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>	
Apples ...	—	—	5	5	10
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ...	—	—	1	—	1
Baking Powder ...	—	—	4	—	4
Beer ...	—	—	6	—	6
Brandy ...	—	—	7	—	7
Butter ...	—	—	26	—	26
Camphorated Oil ...	—	—	6	—	6
Candied Peel ...	—	—	4	—	4
Castor Oil ...	—	—	4	—	4
Cheese ...	—	—	6	—	6
Cider ...	—	—	5	—	5
Coffee ...	—	—	3	—	3
Coloured Coffee Crystals ...	—	—	1	—	1
Condensed Milk ...	—	—	6	—	6
Cocoa ...	—	—	5	—	5
Cordials ...	—	—	4	—	4
Cream ...	—	—	10	—	10
Custard Powder ...	—	—	4	—	4
Dried Fruits ...	—	—	6	—	6
Dried Milk ...	—	—	2	—	2
Dried Mint ...	—	—	4	—	4
Dripping ...	—	—	5	—	5
Epsom Salts ...	—	—	5	—	5
Flour ...	—	—	5	—	5
Gin ...	1	—	3	—	4
Glycerine ...	—	—	5	—	5
Grade “ A ” Milk ...	1	—	—	—	1
Grade “ A ” T.T. Milk ...	1	—	—	—	1
Ground Almonds ...	—	—	5	—	5
Honey ...	—	—	4	—	4
Iodine ...	—	—	3	1	4
Jam ...	2	3	12	2	19
Lard ...	6	—	—	—	6
Lemon Cheese ...	—	—	3	—	3
Lemon Curd ...	—	—	2	—	2
Lemonade Powder ...	—	—	5	—	5
Malt Vinegar ...	—	—	3	—	3
Margarine ...	—	—	12	—	12
Marmalade ...	—	—	5	—	5
Meat and Fish Pastes ...	—	—	6	—	6
Mince meat ...	—	—	6	—	6
New Laid Eggs ...	—	—	1	—	1
Nut Butter ...	—	—	—	1	1
Olive Oil ...	—	—	6	—	6
Pearl Barley ...	—	—	6	—	6
Pears ...	—	—	—	1	1
Pepper ...	—	—	6	—	6
Pickles ...	—	—	4	—	4
Raisins ...	—	—	1	—	1
Raw Milk ...	300	39	—	1	340
Rum ...	—	—	6	—	6
Sauce ...	—	—	6	—	6
Sausages ...	—	—	8	—	8
Self-Raising Flour ...	—	—	5	—	5
Skimmed Milk ...	13	9	—	1	23
Spice, Mixed ...	—	—	4	—	4
Sterilized Milk ...	1	—	—	—	1
Suet ...	—	—	5	—	5
Sultanas ...	—	—	2	—	2
Tea ...	—	—	4	—	4
Tinned Cream	—	—	11	—	11
Vinegar ...	—	2	12	3	17
Whisky ...	—	—	5	—	5
TOTALS ...	325	53	300	15	693

Infectious Diseases

Infectious Diseases

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The accompanying tables and remarks show the prevalence of infectious diseases during the year, together with age and ward distribution and the numbers treated in hospital. The total number of notifications received during the year was 1,534, as compared with 1,703 in 1935.

Scarlet Fever. There was a decrease in the number of scarlet fever cases notified in 1936, *i.e.* 467—twelve of which were withdrawn by the notifying medical practitioner, leaving 455 as against 570 in the previous year. 76.9% of these cases were treated in hospital, with one death.

Whenever satisfactory isolation of the average mild case of scarlet fever has been possible at home it has been the policy of officers of this department to recommend that the patient be nursed at home. Our experience in Plymouth confirms the prevalent view that the average mild case does just as well when nursed at home as when removed to hospital. The following figures are illuminating and show that satisfactory isolation at home can be quite effective in preventing the incidence of secondary cases.

SCARLET FEVER, 1936.

No. of cases removed to hospital	350	No. of cases isolated at home ...	105
No. of contacts developing scarlet fever within seven days of removal to hospital ...	10	No. of contacts developing scarlet fever within seven days of notification of case ...	6
<i>a.</i> Under school age ...	4	<i>a.</i> Under school age ...	2
<i>b.</i> Over school age ...	1	<i>b.</i> Over school age ...	2
<i>c.</i> School age ...	5	<i>c.</i> School age ...	2
No. of contacts developing scarlet fever after an interval of longer than seven days but less than 28 days from date of removal to hospital ...	5	No. of contacts developing scarlet fever after an interval of longer than seven days but less than 28 days from date of notification ...	2
<i>a.</i> Under school age ...	2	<i>a.</i> Under school age ...	Nil
<i>b.</i> Over school age ...	1	<i>b.</i> Over school age ...	1
<i>c.</i> School age ...	2	<i>c.</i> School age ...	1

Diphtheria. There is a slight decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria, but unfortunately the type of disease has been a particularly virulent one, more especially in the Devonport area. There were 455 cases with 40 deaths.

The following table shows the attack rates per 1,000 of the population for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria since 1920.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Attack rates per 1,000 population--City of Plymouth.

Year	SCARLET FEVER		DIPHTHERIA	
	<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>Attack Rate</i>	<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>Attack Rate</i>
1920 ...	432	2·11	471	2·30
1921 ...	410	1·94	263	1·24
1922 ...	357	1·69	203	0·96
1923 ...	332	1·57	154	0·72
1924 ...	364	1·76	184	0·89
1925 ...	633	2·99	285	1·35
1926 ...	606	2·87	282	1·33
1927 ...	325	1·54	372	1·76
1928 ...	167	0·79	423	1·99
1929 ...	366	1·71	525	2·46
1930 ...	1077	5·01	629	2·92
1931 ...	700	3·36	367	1·76
1932 ...	997	4·78	444	2·13
1933 ...	1094	5·30	337	1·63
1934 ...	561	2·75	376	1·84
1935 ...	570	2·79	481	2·36
1936 ...	455	2·23	455	2·23

The following table compares 1936 with 1933, 1932, 1928 (eight years ago) and 1923 (thirteen years ago) :—

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.			Other diseases treated in hospital
	Notifi- cations	Treated in hospital		Notifi- cations	Treated in hospital		
		Total	%		Total	%	
1923	332	298	89.8	154	139	90.3	22
1928	167	136	81.5	423	391	92.4	7
1932	997	768	77.0	444	428	96.4	54
1933	1094	728	66.5	337	327	97.0	81
1936	455	350	76.92	455	446	98.02	78

Influenza. Five deaths were registered during the year, as compared with nine deaths in 1935. Towards the end of December it became obvious that an outbreak of influenza was imminent. This epidemic reached its peak about the end of January, 1937, but fortunately the disease was of a mild type. As usual there was a coincident rise in the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia, but these were almost entirely confined to elderly and debilitated people.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. During the year eight cases were notified. There were 5 deaths from this disease (4 civilian and 1 naval rating).

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. No cases were notified during the year.

Post Vaccinial Encephalomyelitis. During the year there were two cases of this rare disease, the first ever to be reported in Plymouth, one of which was fatal.

Both patients were females who were vaccinated for the first time in adolescence.

Measles. Twelve cases of measles and seven of rubella were treated in hospital during the year.

Enteric Fever. Eight cases were reported during the year, with two deaths. One patient was probably infected in another area, but the other seven appeared to be isolated cases. In one of these latter series the probable source of infection appeared to be from crude sewage which the man swallowed while unconscious from asphyxiation at his work.

Paratyphoid Fever. One case of paratyphoid fever was reported. The most likely source of infection appeared to be from shellfish gathered in the Hamoaze. As a result of this an extensive survey of the shellfish layings in the Port of Plymouth was carried out. Further details are reported in the section on the work of the Port Health Department.

**Control over
Infectious
Diseases.**

There were 40 deaths from diphtheria. Diphtheria is an eminently preventable disease and facilities for immunisation are offered at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and at the schools. Although the individual child is protected against diphtheria by immunisation, it is computed that 35% of school children and 50% of pre-school children must be protected before there can be any significant decrease in the attack rate of the disease throughout the whole town. Unfortunately we have not yet arrived at this stage in Plymouth.

Furthermore when it is appreciated that the cost of immunisation is rather less than five shillings per child and that a single severe case of diphtheria may require five pounds worth of anti-toxin plus maintenance in hospital for twelve or more weeks at a cost of three guineas per week, then the further advantages of immunisation become obvious.

Only too often do we get cases sent into hospital in which the disease is well advanced and signs of circulatory collapse well marked. I feel that I must repeat the remarks I made in last year's report as to the means of preventing this.

Parents can help by calling in their doctor at the slightest sign of the development of sore throat or croup.

Medical Practitioners can help by relying on the clinical examination of the throat rather than the swab result. Diphtheria, in the early stages, simulates follicular tonsillitis very closely and I would therefore urge that every case of follicular tonsillitis in a child under fourteen years of age should be seen again within twelve hours of the first examination. Where a well defined case has occurred in a household I strongly advise prophylactic passive immunisation of all susceptible contacts.

Measles. The protective effects of convalescent serum are well known, but unfortunately no supply is available. A scheme for the protection of non-immune contacts by the use of placental extract has been prepared, but so far it has not been necessary to put it into operation.

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, SWILLY, PLYMOUTH.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The City Isolation Hospital is an Institution of 165 beds used for the treatment of infectious diseases occurring in the City. Cases of infectious disease are taken from outside authorities when there is accommodation available for them and on payment of full bed costs to the City. The principal diseases treated in the Hospital are Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, but a cubicle block of 20 beds accommodates such other diseases as Typhoid, Erysipelas, Meningitis and various observation cases. Every effort is made to take in complicated cases of measles or whooping cough, but cubicle space is strictly limited and unfortunately it is not always possible to grant these facilities to Medical Practitioners. In the near future it is hoped to extend the available cubicle accommodation.

There have been no noteworthy changes in the buildings during the last year, except the erection of a well built brick incinerator to replace the previous old fashioned metal one.

Scarlet Fever. This disease continued to be generally mild in character, but some severe cases occurred. The routine use of serum for every case has been discontinued as the writer is not convinced that complications are less than if the case is treated without serum, despite many enthusiastic reports to the contrary. All cases which have severe faucial angina, high temperature, severe nasal discharge or signs of marked toxæmia still received serum in adequate doses. A trial is being made of one of the new benzine compounds, in this case proseptasine, in the treatment of the disease. Cases differ markedly in their response to this treatment and although it is yet too early to quote statistical evidence, I am inclined to think it is a useful remedy, particularly in those cases where sore throat is a prominent symptom.

Of the 455 cases notified from the City, 350 or 76·92% were treated in the Hospital. Of this number 3 were re-admissions.

In addition to this number a further 12 cases were notified as Scarlet Fever, but after observation the diagnosis was altered and the notifying medical practitioners agreed to withdraw their notifications.

These cases were notified as follows :—

Measles and Rubella	...	...	6
Toxic Erythema	...	...	4
Catarrh	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	1
			—
Total	...	...	12
			—

After observation a further number of cases were re-diagnosed as :—

Measles and Rubella	...	...	3
Toxic Erythema	...	...	2
Not Scarlet	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	1

Two cases notified as Scarlet Fever were removed to Hospital but on examination before admission were found to be suffering from Rubella and were not detained.

The number of return cases, *i.e.* cases from the same family notified within 28 days of the discharge of a patient was 8.

The number of return HOME TREATED CASES, *i.e.* cases from the same family notified within 28 days from disinfection of previous case was 5.

Outside City Cases.

The following cases of scarlet fever were admitted from the undermentioned districts :—

	<i>Admissions.</i>		<i>Amended diagnosis.</i>	
Plympton	14	2	Rubella
Outside Military	5	1	Rubella
Torpoint	4	—	
Kingsbridge	2	1	Rubella
Tavistock R.D.C.	7	1	Rubella
Royal Air Force	1	—	
Salcombe	3	—	
		—	—	
		36	5	
		==	==	

The total cases admitted as scarlet fever and treated at Swilly were :—

Plymouth residents	362
Outside City cases	36
	—
	398
	==

Of these, 12 Plymouth and 5 outside City cases proved not to be Scarlet Fever.

Complications.

Complications occurred in the following cases :—

<i>Adenitis</i> (including every adenitis causing 24 hours pyrexia)	19
4 of these cases required incision and drainage	
<i>Albuminuria</i>	6
<i>Otorrhoea</i> (including those admitted with chronic otorrhoea)	14
<i>Mastoiditis</i> requiring radical operation	1
<i>Rhinorrhoea</i>	53
<i>Rheumatism</i>	2

Return Cases were 8, being just over 2%.

Deaths.—There was one death from scarlet fever, a child of 5 years old from lobar pneumonia.

Incidence.—The incidence of scarlet fever shows a drop for 1936.

Diphtheria. Many of the cases admitted during the year were of a severe type and all these cases received at the outset a large dose of intravenous serum combined with a similar amount intramuscularly and repeated if necessary. In addition this has been followed by intravenous glucose in saline, this being continued until the signs of toxæmia have abated. All cases of diphtheria received glucose by mouth as a routine for 2–3 weeks, and I am convinced of its value in combating toxæmia and making convalescence more rapid.

Of the 455 cases notified from the City, 446 were treated at the Hospital (98%), 1 case in the Royal Naval Hospital and 1 in the Prince of Wales's Hospital, Greenbank.

In addition to these cases there were 40 admitted from districts outside the Plymouth Area as under.

Didworthy Sanatorium ...	6	(1 proved to be Rhinitis)
Plympton	27	(after observation, 2 proved to be tonsillitis, 1 catarrhal laryngitis, and 1 a case of Henoch's Purpura)
Military	1	(proved to be tonsillitis)
St. Germans	1	
Kingsbridge	2	(1 proved to be tonsillitis)
Okehampton	1	(proved to be tonsillitis)
Royal Air Force	1	
Launceston	1	
	<hr/>	
	40	
	<hr/>	

Disproved diagnosis.—After observation, the diagnosis was altered in the following Plymouth cases.

Cervical adenitis	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	48
Catarrhal (dentition)	...	...	1
Varicella	...	...	1
Tonsillitis and Quinsey	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	3
Catarrhal laryngitis	...	...	4
Streptococcal sore throat	...	...	3
Retro pharyngeal abscess	...	...	1
			66

Return Case.—There was one return case.

In addition there were two positive carriers treated at Swilly.

One case bacteriological diphtheria, but no clinical evidence of the disease.

One case re-admitted, re-infection.

Laryngeal Cases.—There was a big drop in the incidence of aryneal diphtheria, only 17 cases being notified as against 53 last year. Of these 17 cases, 5 were suffering from laryngitis other than diphtheria. Six of these cases required tracheotomy. One was done before admission and admitted in a moribund condition. Three of the remainder died. In none of these cases did tracheotomy hold out any hope of cure and was only done to relieve the distressing symptoms of respiratory obstruction.

Complications.

Palatal Paresis	...	...	...	...	32
Cardiac	...	...	...	...	30
Other palsies	...	...	...	...	15
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	8
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	...	4

Deaths from Diphtheria.—37 Plymouth cases and 3 outside cases died as a result of diphtheria during the year, a mortality of nearly 9%.

Diphtheria 26 cases were sent into Hospital notified as
Immunisation. diphtheria, who had been immunised or partly immunised at some time or other. Of these cases 10 proved to be diseases other than diphtheria. Of the 16 immunised and partly immunised left :

1 died. Received only one injection.

1 severe case. Was not Schick tested after completion of treatment.

The rest were mild cases of the disease and made rapid and uninterrupted recoveries.

Other Infectious Diseases. Good use was made of the available cubicle accommodation during the year and 78 other cases from Plymouth were treated as follows :—

Measles and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6
Rubella	...	...	...	...	7
Erythema	...	...	...	...	2
Varicella	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	23
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	5
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	5
Pertussis	...	...	...	...	16
Observation	...	...	...	...	1
Quinsey	...	...	...	...	1
Specific Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Post Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					78
					==

In addition 15 cases were admitted from outside the district as under :—

Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	4
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	1
? Typhoid	...	...	...	...	1
Varicella	...	...	...	...	1
Pertussis	...	...	...	...	2
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	2
Rubella	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					15
					==

Deaths from
Other
Diseases.

	Plymouth Cases	...	...	9	
	Outside Cases	...	...	1	
Pneumonia	...	...	1	} All Plymouth Cases	
Erysipelas	...	...	2		
Whooping Cough	...	...	2		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	1		
Tuberculous Meningitis...	...	...	1		
Typhoid Fever	...	...	1		
Marasmus	...	...	1		

One outside case died from Erysipelas.

VACCINATION.

The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out during the past four years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations</i>	<i>Percentage of Children vaccinated</i>	<i>Re vaccinations</i>
1933 ...	3232	1325	41·0	17
1934 ...	3203	1371	42·8	9
1935 ...	3065	1270	41·4	18
1936 ...	3061	1348	44·0	24

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The general arrangements of the immunisation clinics continue as in previous years. Children under school age are immunised at special sessions in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, while children of school age are dealt with at their respective schools.

A further trial has been made of alum precipitated toxoid as an immunising agent. A preliminary injection of ·1 c.c. followed by ·5 c.c. three weeks later have been given to the younger children. Reactions have been uncommon and the immediate Schick test results have been satisfactory.

Up to the end of 1936, 7,302 children have been successfully inoculated. During the year true diphtheria occurred in four children who had completed the full course of injections (including the skin test) but in every case the disease was of a mild type and the patients rapidly recovered.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Year	Completed Course of Injections	SCHICK TESTS AFTER COURSE OF INJECTIONS					RE-SCHICK TESTS		IMMUNISED AND SCHICK NEGATIVE CHILDREN REPORTED TO HAVE CONTRACTED DIPHTHERIA
		Carried Out	Not Read	Nega- tive	Positive	Per cent. Positive	No.	Nega- tive	
1927	330	264	11	231	22	9	11	11	—
1928	296	56	—	50	6	12	6	6	3
1929	390	458	—	333	125	27	76	76	2
1930	444	511	23	434	54	10	24	24	—
1931	1282	527	2	486	39	8	28	28	—
1932	1107	1137	10	1008	119	9	43	43	—
1933	972	997	9	906	82	8	58	55	4
1934	(a) 335	330	9	314	7	2	4	4	5
1934	(b) 363	324	17	289	18	5	11	11	8
1935	(a) 874	830	28	791	11	1·3	8	8	9
1935	(b) 1244	1300	108	1149	43	3·3	10	10	5
1936	(a) 662	641	28	609	4	0·65	2	2	5
1936	(b) 1104	779	52	702	25	3·4	—	—	3
								(c) 3	—
Totals ...	9403	8154	297	7302	555	7·0	281	278	44

(a) At M. and C.W. Centres. (b) At Schools. (c) Immunised elsewhere.

DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA, SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH IN THE PERIOD 1920—1936.

SHOWING DEATH RATE PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Year	Population (Estimated)	DIPHTHERIA			SCARLET FEVER			MEASLES			WHOOPING-COUGH		
		No. of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion in County Boroughs and Great Towns	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion in County Boroughs and Great Towns	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion in County Boroughs and Great Towns	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion in County Boroughs and Great Towns
1920	189,218	37	0·19	0·16	1	0·005	0·04	35	0·18	0·22	33	0·17	0·14
1921	199,860	13	0·06	0·15	5	0·02	0·04	3	0·01	0·08	11	0·05	0·13
1922	200,370	15	0·07	0·13	3	0·01	0·05	46	0·22	0·22	21	0·10	0·19
1923	211,500	11	0·05	0·09	1	0·004	0·03	6	0·028	0·15	8	0·037	0·11
1924	206,600	22	0·10	0·08	1	0·004	0·03	26	0·09	0·18	31	0·15	0·24
1925	211,078	8	0·03	0·08	3	0·01	0·03	3	0·01	0·17	15	0·07	0·18
1926	211,350	34	0·16	0·10	2	0·009	0·02	19	0·09	0·12	14	0·06	0·10
1927	211,650	23	0·10	0·08	4	0·01	0·02	1	0·004	0·11	13	0·06	0·10
1928	211,980	32	0·15	0·09	2	0·009	0·02	78	0·36	0·15	5	0·02	0·04
1929	213,500	26	0·12	0·09	4	0·01	0·02	4	0·01	0·12	23	0·10	0·19
1930	215,000	21	0·09	0·09	6	0·02	0·02	29	0·13	0·14	4	0·01	0·05
1931	208,166	17	0·08	0·07	3	0·01	0·01	3	0·01	0·10	11	0·05	0·07
1932	208,440	20	0·09	0·07	10	0·04	0·02	6	0·02	0·11	16	0·07	0·08
1933	206,200	18	0·08	0·08	3	0·01	0·02	14	0·06	0·06	14	0·06	0·06
1934	203,450	15	0·07	0·12	2	0·009	0·02	14	0·06	0·12	17	0·08	0·06
1935	203,600	23	0·11	0·09	1	0·004	0·01	6	0·029	0·04	3	0·014	0·04
1936	206,400	40	0·19	0·08	1	0·004	0·01	4	0·01	0·09	19	0·09	0·06

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1936—AGE GROUPS.

Diseases.	0-1 years.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 years.	20-35 years.	35-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 years up.	Totals.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Admitted to Swilly Hospital.	Treated at Home.	Treated in Other Institutions.	Treated in Nursing Homes	Naval Cases	Military Cases	Royal Air Force Cases
Scarlet Fever	2	12	28	30	56	212	55	23	32	5	—	—	455	176	116	64	99	350	105	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	8	10	30	27	37	195	81	24	34	6	3	—	455	157	96	61	141	446	7	2	—	2	‘Pos’ contacts	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	22	21	20	9	12	16	7	7	32	20	33	23	222	85	60	19	58	3	109	110	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	17	6	5	3	3	—	1	16	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	5	1	—	21	1	3	11	6	—	4	11	6	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	8	3	1	4	—	2	—	5	1	3	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	6	6	2	See separate table				—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	11	11	28	8	66	26	18	8	14	18	33	15	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Summer Diarrhoea (Under 2 years)	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	4	3	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
Totals	57	51	79	68	105	424	144	60	142	52	66	31	1279	461	310	179	329	824	268	163	7	7	—	—

Tuberculosis

Pulmonary ...)
Non-Pulmonary)

See separate table

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED. WARD DISTRIBUTION, 1936.

Diseases.	Compton.	Mutley.	Pennycross.	Laira.	Charles.	Friary.	Sutton.	Vintry.	Drake.	St. Andrew's.	St. Peter's.	Valletort.	Mount Edgumbe.	Molesworth.	St. Budeaux.	Ford.	Nelson.	Keyham.	St. Aubyn.	Stoke.	Plymouth.	Devonport.	Stonehouse.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever	8	19	23	31	19	45	40	30	16	8	14	10	22	43	10	17	30	32	24	14	250	184	21	455
Diphtheria	6	8	9	25	21	26	35	23	16	13	42	31	52	33	8	19	37	13	33	5	233	154	68	455
Enteric Fever	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	6
Pneumonia	6	6	18	6	5	8	3	25	3	3	13	10	20	14	10	15	15	13	25	4	92	107	23	222
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	3	—	8	6	3	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	9	6	6	21
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	12	3	2	17
Erysipelas	1	4	6	4	5	6	3	4	2	—	3	1	2	5	1	1	5	4	7	2	35	28	3	66
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	8	11	8	16	8	12	16	12	9	9	13	9	12	13	11	8	12	6	8	3	122	65	17	204
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	4	1	7	4	2	2	3	2	1	3	25	18	8	51
Summer Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	5	1	9
Totals	33	53	72	86	68	106	101	101	52	35	100	64	117	116	45	64	107	74	107	33	800	582	152	1534
Attack rate per 1,000 population...	4·3	6·2	5·4	7·3	6·2	9·7	10·8	8·9	5·4	4·5	8·6	7·2	11·6	8·2	7·4	6·5	9·7	5·2	7·1	4·8	7·2	6·8	11·3	7·5

Venereal Diseases

Venereal Diseases

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CENTRE.

There has been a slight drop in the total number of New Cases treated in the year, chiefly due to the satisfactory steady decline of New Cases or "primary" and "secondary" Syphilis. The numbers of cases of Gonorrhœa remain remarkably constant and, in common with the rest of the country, it is doubtful whether these figures will show any improvement :—

Year.		Total New Cases.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Chancroid.	Non- Venereal.
1934	...	802	165	320	3	314
1935	...	774	135	320	12	307
1936	...	729	99	333	4	293

Districts from which New Cases attended :—

	Year.		Plymouth.	Devon.	Cornwall.	Totals.
Syphilis	1934	...	141	9	15	165
	1935	...	106	14	15	135
	1936	...	86	6	7	99
Gonorrhœa	1934	...	255	27	38	320
	1935	...	267	26	27	320
	1936	...	270	25	38	333

New Cases of Syphilis in the Primary and Secondary Stage :—

Year.		Male.	Female.	Totals.
1934	...	16	12	28
1935	...	18	8	26
1936	...	13	5	18

It is the case of primary, or secondary, syphilis in women which is so dangerous to the community, since many men may be infected by one woman before she is discovered as suffering from the disease. In one particular case, the woman only became aware of her condition on account of the complaints of men she had infected. She presented herself for treatment and was rendered non-infectious by intensive treatment as quickly as possible.

Of the 18 cases treated during the year, in the primary and secondary stages, 10 are known to have contracted the disease locally.

Treatment and Attendances :—

Out-Patients.

Year.		Total Attendances.	Injections Given (for Syphilis).	Laboratory Examinations.
1934	...	19481	5483	2181
1935	...	21310	3432	2326
1936	...	20198	2963	2289

In-Patient Treatment.

Year.		Total Patients Admitted.	Total Number of In-Patient Days	Average Days per Patient.
1934	...	80	2057	25.7
1935	...	72	2240	31.1
1936	...	69	2215	32.1

The types of patients admitted to the Wards are chiefly :—

- (1) Acute infectious Syphilis.
- (2) Patients living in remote parts where daily treatment is impossible.
- (3) Seamen—English and Foreign.
- (4) Those who require some form of operative treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum :—

Cases treated during the past three years :—

Year.		No. of Cases.	Plymouth.	Devon.	Cornwall.
1934	...	16	13	—	3
1935	...	9	5	2	2
1936	...	19	12	1	6

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

Notifications. 255 cases were notified during the year. Of this number, 204 (136 males and 68 females) were certified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 51 (27 males and 24 females) from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The details of these notifications during the year are shown in the following tables, in their respective age groups :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1—	—	—	5	4	—	—	4	4
5—	5	7	7	5	—	1	2	2
15—	33	24	6	7	16	17	5	1
25—	25	17	5	2	13	11	1	1
35—	25	13	1	1	16	8	1	1
45—	28	2	1	3	15	5	1	1
55—	12	5	1	1	12	4	1	—
65 and upwards	8	—	1	1	6	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	136	68	27	24	78	47	16	11

The notifications shew a further decrease of 16 from the previous year.

Of the new notifications for 1936, 116 were diagnosed at the Tuberculosis Dispensary before notification, 20 were invalided from the Services, and 28 were notified from general hospitals in the City.

The numbers on the Notification Register at the end of the year were :—

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL CASES
<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
585	465	1050	139	168	307	1357

During the year 1936 there were 11 Posthumous Notifications, and these were composed of 2 Pulmonary and 9 Non-Pulmonary Notifications. This gives a ratio of approximately 1 : 14.

These 11 Notifications occurred as follows, 9 died in hospitals from Tuberculous Meningitis, 2 adults died in general hospitals from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

I am quite satisfied that the General Practitioners are carrying out efficiently the notification of Tuberculosis in this area.

Deaths. There were 152 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, 125 (78 males and 47 females) being attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, and 27 (16 males and 11 females) to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

This figure shews a slight increase compared with the previous year.

The following table shews the number of primary notifications of tuberculosis and deaths from that disease, with the rate per 1,000 of the population, since the year 1921 :—

Year	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>
1921 ...	370	117	487	2.44	208	42	250	1.25
1922 ...	395	92	487	2.43	218	48	266	1.35
1923 ...	346	119	465	2.19	202	44	246	1.16
1924 ...	294	92	386	1.86	209	43	252	1.22
1925 ...	389	103	492	2.33	179	44	223	1.05
1926 ...	443	116	559	2.64	177	34	211	0.99
1927 ...	358	115	473	2.23	182	31	213	1.00
1928 ...	325	111	436	2.05	159	32	191	0.90
1929 ...	300	78	378	1.77	166	24	190	0.88
1930 ...	252	76	328	1.52	167	33	200	0.93
1931 ...	320	62	382	1.83	157	38	195	0.93
1932 ...	273	70	343	1.64	162	31	193	0.92
1933 ...	253	58	311	1.50	163	15	178	0.86
1934 ...	246	63	309	1.51	177	31	208	1.02
1935 ...	217	54	271	1.33	114	30	144	0.70
1936 ...	204	51	255	1.23	125	27	152	0.73

The following table shows the prognosis of all new positive sputa cases who have been notified since 1929 :—

Year	Died during 1929-35	Died during 1936	Removed from area, "lost sight of," etc. 1929-35	Removed from area "lost sight of" etc. 1936.	Remaining on Register 1936.	Total
1929	102	—	28	4	20	154
1930	77	3	23	2	25	130
1931	70	3	34	8	31	146
1932	91	1	24	2	49	167
1933	61	7	14	6	43	131
1934	48	15	5	3	41	112
1935	20	18	2	4	72	116
1936	—	25	—	3	86	114

Dispensary. There were 881 New Cases sent to the Dispensary during the year, and this compares very favourably with the previous year, being only 13 cases behind the number for that year.

The following table shows the number of cases referred to the Tuberculosis Officer each year since 1925 and the number of contacts who have been examined for the same period, together with the result of the clinical examinations :—

Year	NEW CASES				CONTACTS			
	Total examined	Definitely Tuber	Non-Tuber	Diagnosis not completed	Total examined	Definitely Tuber	Non-Tuber	Diagnosis not completed
1925	351	283	58	10	815	46	746	23
1926	489	320	75	94	827	31	759	37
1927	506	275	127	104	879	30	802	47
1928	552	280	182	90	803	25	736	42
1929	662	315	223	124	821	16	752	53
1930	662	268	201	193	841	8	781	52
1931	762	303	401	58	767	21	695	51
1932	770	288	402	80	844	10	792	42
1933	860	276	521	63	713	6	654	53
1934	913	256	561	96	862	17	759	86
1935	894	243	574	77	778	10	749	19
1936	881	231	559	91	427	8	386	33

Attendances. The number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year totalled 10,212.

The number of Contacts would appear at first inspection to be considerably reduced, but this is not actually the case. The majority of these Contacts attended several times during the year, and the total number of contact examinations reached the figure of 1,008.

Since 1922 the attendances have been as follows :—

1922...5538	1925... 8462	1928...11862	1931...13490	1934...12945
1923...8731	1926...10289	1929...13931	1932...13246	1935...12408
1924...7150	1927...12003	1930...14093	1933...12635	1936...10212

There were 24 cases of Artificial Pneumo-thorax who attended the Dispensary for refills in 1936. The number of refills amounted to 245.

Evening Session. This session, held regularly throughout the year for the convenience of patients who are at work during the day, is still greatly appreciated.

Domiciliary Visiting. *Tuberculosis Officer.* The Tuberculosis Officer paid 773 domiciliary visits to patients during the year.

Nurses and Health Visitors. The Nurses and Health Visitors paid 4,769 visits to patients in their homes during the year.

Consultations. The following consultations were held by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year :—

Personal	...	...	...	...	...	164
Other than personal (T. 145)	...	...	...	...	...	750

Special forms of Treatment. The Tuberculosis Officer gave the following special forms of treatment at the Dispensaries during the year :—

Artificial Pneumo-thorax refills	...	...	...	...	245
Injections of Tuberculin	...	...	...	...	781

Laryngological Clinic. The Laryngologist, attached to the Tuberculosis Department holds one session every fortnight at the main Tuberculosis Dispensary. Treatment was given to 171 patients during the year.

X-Ray. X-Ray examinations made during the year numbered 3,005. The following table shews the number of examinations made each year since 1929 :—

1929	...	1757	1932	...	2543	1935	...	2824
1930	...	1942	1933	...	2792	1936	...	3005
1931	...	2109	1934	...	2737			

Bacteriological Work. The number of specimens of sputa, etc., which still continue to be examined by the Pathologist at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Greenbank, was 1,444. The following table shews the number of examinations made for the Tuberculosis Dispensaries since 1925 :—

1925	...	...	...	...	1335
1926	...	...	...	...	1606
1927	...	...	...	...	1607
1928	...	...	...	...	1684
1929	...	...	...	...	1458
1930	...	...	...	...	1424
1931	...	...	...	...	1537
1932	...	...	...	...	1150
1933	...	...	...	...	1011
1934	...	...	...	...	1314
1935	...	...	...	...	1334
1936	...	...	...	...	1444

At the end of the year the following patients were on the “live” Dispensary Register :—

		ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTALS
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Pulmonary	...	454	307	52	51	864
Non-Pulmonary	...	38	50	45	35	168
TOTALS	...	492	357	97	86	1032
		849		183		

The trades or occupations of the 849 adult patients remaining on the Dispensary Register, on their first attendance at the Dispensary, was as shown in the accompanying table :—

H.M. Army	16	H.M. Navy—	
Royal Air Force	4	Stokers and Petty Officers ...	18
Bakers	3	Engine Room Artificers ...	11
Bootmakers	3	Shipwrights	8
Bricklayers	3	Able Seamen	16
Butchers	3	Others	24
City Corporation	16	No occupation	57
Clerical	48	Nurses	13
Carpenters and Joiners ...	12	Painters	11
H.M. Dockyard—		Post Office	8
Clerical	5	Plumbers	5
Trades	17	Police	5
Labourers	8	Porters	3
Others	11	Printing Trade	10
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	3	Railway Workers	5
Engineers	4	Scholars	10
Electrical Workers	14	Masons	5
Errand Boys and Girls ...	5	Shop Assistants—	
Farm Hands	5	Managers and Manageresses.	8
Hairdressers	2	Dairy	2
Hawkers	6	Bakery and Confectionery ...	2
Housework and Domestics ...	181	Other Foods	17
Hotel Workers	10	Drapery, etc.	13
Insurance Agents	3	Others	36
Labourers	26	Teachers	3
Marines, Royal	4	Tailors and Tailoresses ...	12
Machinists	7	Upholsterers	2
Merchant Service	4	Unemployed	24
Motor Trade	14	Waiters and Waitresses ...	9
Miscellaneous	69	Warehousemen	6
		TOTAL ...	849

Institutional Treatment. Tuberculous patients who are recommended Institutional Treatment are admitted either to Didworthy Sanatorium, South Brent ; Mount Gold Pulmonary and Orthopædic Hospital, or the City Hospital, Plymouth. The Reports of the Medical Officers of these Institutions appear in this Report.

In addition we have 2 cases undergoing training at Papworth Village Settlement.

The results of Institutional Treatment are shown in the accompanying table :—

94A RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS
DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Totals.			
			Under 3 mths. but exceeding 28 days.		3-6 months.		6-12 months.		More than 12 months.		Totals.							
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	—	—	—	4	2	—	6	9	—	5	5	4	15	16	4	35
		Not quiescent	6	3	1	7	3	—	3	7	—	7	4	1	23	17	2	42
		Died in Institution	8	2	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	14	8	—	22
	Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	7
		Not quiescent	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	8	2	—	10
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	6
		Not quiescent	9	4	—	10	4	—	10	4	—	10	4	1	39	16	1	56
		Died in Institution	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	7	3	1	11
	Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Not quiescent		3	3	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	4	1	—	11	6	—	17	
Died in Institution		3	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	8	5	—	13	
	TOTALS (pulmonary)	...	33	18	1	28	14	—	33	25	1	38	21	8	132	78	10	220
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	2	5	4	4	7	15
		Not quiescent	3	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	3	9	3	3	15
		Died in Institution	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	5
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	4
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Not quiescent		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Died in Institution		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTALS (non-pulmonary)	...	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	2	5	3	10	18	9	17	44

The extent to which “ observation ” beds were used during 1936 is as shown hereunder :—

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						TOTALS			
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks						
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.				
Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	9
Non-Tuberculous ...	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	5
Doubtful ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
TOTALS ...	1	3	—	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	—	1	6	3	5	15

The extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year was as follows :—

	<i>In Institu- tions on Jan 1st</i>	<i>Admitted during the year</i>	<i>Discharged during the year</i>	<i>Died in the Institu- tions</i>	<i>In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st</i>
<div> <div>Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases ad- mitted for observation.</div> <div> <div>Adult males ...</div> <div>Adult females...</div> <div>Children ...</div> <div>Total ...</div> </div> </div>	2	5	2	1	4
	5	1	5	—	1
	13	13	14	1	11
	20	19	21	2	16
<div> <div>Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis</div> <div> <div>Adult males ...</div> <div>Adult females...</div> <div>Children ...</div> <div>Total ...</div> </div> </div>	82	133	103	39	73
	66	79	73	20	52
	13	8	10	3	8
	161	220	186	62	133
<div> <div>Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tubercu- losis</div> <div> <div>Adult males ...</div> <div>Adult females...</div> <div>Children ...</div> <div>Total ...</div> </div> </div>	17	17	23	2	9
	6	10	10	1	5
	14	15	8	3	18
	37	42	41	6	32
GRAND TOTAL	218	281	248	70	181

Voluntary Organisations. *Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Committee.* This organisation works under the aegis of the Public Health Committee, with the Medical Officer of Health and the Tuberculosis Officer as honorary medical advisers, the City Treasurer the Honorary Treasurer, the clerk of the Tuberculosis Dispensary as Secretary, and some thirty voluntary workers. This Committee is still doing good work. During the year 268 tuberculous patients were granted assistance, either in the form of extra nourishment, clothing, boots, etc., or pecuniary grants.

Council of Social Services. This Committee works in close co-operation with the Care and After Care Committee and I am much obliged to its Secretary, Miss Glover, for the valuable assistance she has given on many cases during the year.

MOUNT GOLD TUBERCULOSIS AND ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The constitution of the hospital remains unchanged, namely, two sections, one for the treatment of orthopaedic cases and one for the treatment of advanced and intermediate pulmonary tuberculosis, containing respectively 120 and 80 beds, making a total of 200 beds in all.

The work in each section will be described under separate headings.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Section. During the year 139 patients have been admitted and 81 have been discharged and there have been 60 deaths. The condition of 81 patients on discharge was as follows :—quiescent 9 (11%) ; very much improved 25 (31%) ; no material improvement 47 (58%).

Unfortunately very many of the cases were admitted in the later stages of the disease, but in 13 cases so much improvement has taken place that they have been transferred to Didworthy Sanatorium. During the year 36 patients have received treatment with one or other of the gold preparations, a total of 644 injections being given. Three patients received collapse therapy (artificial pneumothorax) and the number of refills given during the year was 29.

Of the 60 deaths which occurred, eight died within one week of admission, six during the second week and five died during the third and fourth weeks. From these figures it will be seen that 19 (32%) of the deaths occurred within the first four weeks in hospital.

During the year 107 x-ray examinations were carried out and 191 sputum examinations were made. All the x-ray work has been carried out at Beaumont House.

The dental surgeon visits the hospital once a fortnight and gives treatment to any patients who may require it.

Orthopaedic Section. The general arrangements for the work of this section of the hospital remain unchanged from previous years.

The admissions have been from the following sources :—

	1936	1935	1934	1933
<i>Plymouth Cases.</i>				
Tuberculosis Department ...	40	43	48	55
M. & C.W. Department ...	18	26	13	16
School Medical Department ...	19	22	23	33
Other Plymouth Cases ...	63	44	24	16
Total Plymouth Cases ...	140	135	108	120
<i>Non Plymouth Cases.</i>				
Devon County Council ...	34	25	23	30
Cornwall County Council ...	12	12	18	1
Exeter City ...	5	2	2	3
Devonian Assoc. for Cripples' Aid	44	34	—	—
Other Cases ...	55	59	61	15
Total Non Plymouth Cases ...	150	132	104	49
Grand total of Admissions ...	290	267	212	169
Total Discharges ...	279	270	188	78

The following table gives a comparison of the classification of the cases admitted during the last four years :—

	1936	1935	1934	1933
(1) Tuberculosis of Bone	72	65	53	98
(2) After-results of Anterior Polio- myelitis	12	17	20	16
(3) Deformities—Congenital and Acquired	56	58	52	10
(4) After-results of Injuries ...	43	28	22	1
(5) Chronic Non T.B. Arthritis ...	47	49	25	13
(6) Chronic and Acute Non T.B. Osteomyelitis	15	3	3	8
(7) Rickets	8	19	11	11
(8) Diseases and Injuries of the Peri- pheral nerve and Spinal Cord	9	3	10	—
(9) Other Conditions	28	25	14	12

The total number of patient days was 35,702 and the average duration of stay was 123 days per patient.

The following table also gives a comparative study of the work carried out since the hospital was opened.

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Surgical operations	169	170	182	176
Manipulations under anaesthesia ...	79	78	88	52
X-ray examinations	391	383	370	—
Aspirations	70	80	87	65
Pathological examinations ...	72	38	51	29

A new Victor Portable X-ray plant was installed towards the end of the year. Between September 28th and December 31st, 107 patients were x-rayed at the hospital and 178 films used.

The advantages of having an x-ray plant on the premises are becoming increasingly apparent and the efficiency of the hospital has been improved. The Surgeon is now able to view films at the end of the out-patient clinic and it is also possible to x-ray many patients when it would have been unwise to move them down to Beaumont House under the old arrangements.

Out-Patient Clinic. Mr. Capener holds this clinic twice a month for consultative and follow up work. The attendances still remain high although we are handicapped by lack of space on clinic days.

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Out-Patient Attendances	608	624	437	167
Out-Patient Treatments	1118	842	817	—

During the year ten patients have received gold treatment (myocrisin) for chronic non-tuberculous arthritis. In addition three patients received aureotherapy for other conditions. The average course has been a total of 5 grammes.

Active Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out as a routine in all children who have not been immunised before admission. The number of children immunised during the year was 43.

Apart from one doubtful case of scarlet fever there have been no cases of infectious disease in the hospital during 1936.

Orthopaedic Hospital School. The good work carried out at the school continues as in previous years. The school was re-opened on the 6th January, 1936, with 32 pupils (21 boys and 11 girls).

There were 57 new entries (36 boys and 21 girls) making a total of 89 children who received instruction during the year. Of these 51 were discharged leaving 38 on the register on December 23rd. Of the 89 who attended school during the year 58 were of normal school age and 31 of nursery school age.

The school was opened 427 times with a total attendance of 13,258 making an average attendance of 31.04 out of a possible attendance of 31.76.

The school was visited and inspected in February by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The out of school activities of the children are catered for by a Boy Scout Troop and Wolf Cub Pack registered as the 39th Plymouth.

During the Scout Jamboree at Mount Edgecumbe Park the Troop was visited by Lord Hampton who presented the colours to the Scouts. His visit was much appreciated by the children.

Scout meetings are held weekly and the boys are kept in close contact with similar troops in the City.

A Girl Guide Troop and a Brownie Pack were commenced in the latter part of the year.

DIDWORTHY SANATORIUM.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For the period 1st January to 31st December, 1936.

Total beds available : 100—50 for men, 30 for women, 10 for boys and 10 for girls.

Admissions. The total number of admissions for the year was 109. 55 men, 34 women, 8 boys and 12 girls, of whom 106 were sent by the City of Plymouth, 2 men were sent by the County of Cornwall and 1 woman was sent by the County of Devon.

Classification of admissions.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	
Pulmonary minus cases	23	16	5	5	44.95%
Pulmonary Plus 1 cases	3	6	—	—	8.25%
Pulmonary Plus 2 cases	22	10	—	—	29.35%
Pulmonary Plus 3 cases	1	—	—	—	0.91%
Non-Pulmonary cases...	3	2	2	1	7.34%
Observation cases ...	3	—	1	6	9.18%

Discharges. The total number of discharges for the year was 116. 59 men, 36 women, 9 boys and 12 girls, of whom 113 were sent by the City of Plymouth, 2 were sent by the County of Cornwall and 1 was sent by the County of Devon.

Classification of discharges.

				<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Pulmonary	{	Quiescent	13	11	3	3	
Minus		Very much improved	2	4	1	—	
group		Not improved	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary	{	Quiescent	1	3	—	1	
Plus 1		Very much improved	6	3	—	—	
group		Not improved	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary	{	Quiescent	3	1	1	—	
Plus 2		Very much improved	23	7	1	—	
group		Not improved	3	2	—	—	
Pulmonary	{	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	
Plus 3		Very much improved	2	1	—	—	
group		Not improved	1	2	—	—	
Non-	{	Quiescent	2	1	2	1	
Pulmonary		Not improved	—	—	—	—	
Observation		... ..	2	1	1	7
Deaths		... ..	1	—	—	—

Summarising this we get the following :—

- 34.43% cases discharged “ Quiescent ” (Pulmonary).
- 43.10% cases discharged “ Very much improved ” (Pulmonary).
- 6.89% cases discharged “ Not improved ” (Pulmonary).
- 9.48% cases discharged “ Observation ” (Non-Tuberculous).
- 5.17% cases discharged “ Quiescent ” (Non-Pulmonary).
- .85% “ Death.”

Bed Occupation. The total number of patient days for the year was 32,951.

An average struck over the whole year shows the average bed occupation to have been 89.21. The average length of stay of cases discharged during the year was 327.96 days.

The total number of bed patient days was 5,602 which represents 17.00% patients in bed daily of the total number of cases treated.

Pathological Tests. The total number of sputum examinations during the year was 248.

The total number of Urine examinations during the year was 568.

Specialised Treatments.

(a) *Artificial Pneumothorax Therapy.*

Total number of attempted inductions	...	11
Number of successful inductions	... ..	8
Number of unsuccessful inductions	... ..	3

This has necessitated a total of 251 refills.

(b) *Thoracoplasty.* We have had one Thoracoplasty case during the year.

(c) *Aurotherapy.* We have used gold salt injections in specially selected cases and the results in many patients are encouraging.

The total number of patients treated with gold salt injections was 35.

The total number of intra-muscular injections of gold salts during the year was 375.

(d) *Tuberculin (P.T.O. Bovine).* We have treated a number of Non-Pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis with the above preparation and I am satisfied with the results.

The total number of cases treated by the above method was 11. This has necessitated a total number of 257 injections.

(e) *Colloidal Calcium Therapy.* During the year 11 cases were treated by injections of the above preparation with beneficial results.

(f) *Ametox.* Three cases were treated with the above preparation to control toxic reactions following aurotherapy. The results of this preparation for the treatment mentioned above are excellent. A total of 28 injections were given.

Open-Air School.

The children attending School at Didworthy during the past year have taken keen interest in their school, work especially the handwork consisting chiefly of basket making and raffia work.

A larger number of children below the age of seven have attended than in previous years.

Gardening has been introduced for senior pupils and great pride is taken in this work by boys and girls.

Results from school examinations have been very satisfactory, their paper showing careful and neat work.

The Wireless Set, bought from Bolitho Trust money for the school, is greatly appreciated. The school talks to children on various subjects are very interesting and will be an advantage to them in their educational work and also for their pleasure.

The total attendances for the year was 8,100=87.3% and the average number of children in class was 17.

Occupational Therapy. The psychological effect of Occupational therapy cannot be too greatly stressed.

Patients, in doing useful work, are able to forget their worries and troubles and take their treatment in a hopeful and co-operative manner.

- (a) *Handicrafts Department.* The total number of patients who received instruction during the year was 51.

Men.

Number of men attending	...	...	...	...	31
Total number of working hours	...	...	...	...	3890

Children.

Number of children attending	...	...	...	20
				(13 boys and 7 girls)
Total number of working hours	...	...	...	3383

Working in close co-operation with other departments of the Institution, the patients' workshops have extended their sphere of usefulness.

A feature of the year's work was the outdoor activities—reconditioning seats, gates, playground equipment, etc. The usual round of repairs to furniture was extended to fixtures about the Institution, valuable work being done on doors, windows, verandahs and other things.

The shops themselves were repainted inside and out and a new roof fitted to the metalwork shop.

Of the constructional work, including cupboards, plant tubs, gratings and other small articles, particular mention should be given to the wardrobes made for the Womens' Wards. At an expenditure of 19/- each, articles worth from £3 to £4 are produced for use in the Sanatorium.

An interesting experiment—prompted in the first instance by circumstances of sheer necessity, was the attendance of girls, with the boys, at their workshops. This is often done in other schools, usually with good results, but at Didworthy the results were surprising. Certain of the elder girls showed keenness and marked aptitude for woodwork, often producing better work than the boys. All the children attended for three extended periods correlating general subjects with craftwork.

- (b) *Printing Department.* Our Magazine “The Didworthy Review” has had another successful year. This periodical is produced at Didworthy by the patients. The articles are written by past and present patients and others interested in the Institution. It provides congenial work for the patients—we even have our own crossword competition—and serves as a link between old and new patients.

The circulation is still increasing and I am pleased to say that it not only pays its way but shows a credit balance.

- (c) *Gardening.* During the year many patients have been usefully employed in the gardens of the Sanatorium under the direction of our trained gardener. The patients, apart from the benefit to their health in this form of occupational therapy, have also gained useful and considerable knowledge of horticultural work.

**Farm and
Gardens.**

I am very pleased to say that the general work on the Farm and in the Gardens continues to give great satisfaction. Our cows provide us with approximately half our requirements of milk ; and most of the vegetables, excluding potatoes, were provided by our own farm. We all realise the benefit of fresh vegetables and salads.

**Patients’
Amusements.**

This year we were able to get a fortnightly Sound Film Exhibition.

This is paid for by money from the Bolitho Trust Fund. The programmes have been supplied by the Eagle Sound Film Service of Plymouth.

This form of entertainment is greatly appreciated by the patients and gives them something to look forward to each fortnight.

We have been successful in getting a fair number of films of educational interest as well as of the lighter type of film.

Recommendations for Future Improvements.

1. The provision of an X-ray apparatus. This will necessitate the building of a new Block which I recommend should contain X-ray room and dark room, Medical Officer's Consulting Room and Dispensary, Theatre and General Office.

2. The provision of adequate housing for cows outside the Sanatorium proper, adjoining the new stabling.

3. The laying of efficient water mains which could be used for fire purposes. At the present time the mains we have would be inadequate in case of fire and we should have to rely on chemical fire extinguishers.

BEAUMONT HOUSE DENTAL CLINIC.

REPORT OF THE DENTAL OFFICER.

The work of the Clinic has been carried on much the same as in former years. A table is appended giving details of the various operations performed. Under the heading "Public Assistance" is included Ford House, Mental Welfare Committee, Junior Instruction Centre, and Police. The number of artificial dentures made continues to increase and the demand is now beyond the capacity of the one Dental Mechanic. It has been necessary for the Dental Surgeon to spend more time in the workroom. In spite of this, at the end of the year the work was some six weeks in arrears and it is impossible to make this up. After the patients have paid their portion of the fee for treatment it is most disappointing to them to be told that they must wait several weeks before they can be fitted with dentures, and many of them express their opinion in no gentle terms. The waiting list and the demand for dentures would have been even greater had not many recommended for dentures by the District Medical Officers been refused, in cases where the patient, through age or infirmities might not be able to make full use of the appliances.

A new and interesting extension has been the institution of regular routine dental inspection and treatment of the children at the Margaret McMillan Nursery School. It is proposed to examine the children every three or four months to detect early defects and with the co-operation of the Medical Officer and the Superintendent to do everything possible to ensure a sound dentition. At the second inspection it was gratifying to note that with one exception only the new entrants required treatment.

<i>Department</i>	<i>New Patients</i>	<i>Atten- dances</i>	<i>Extractions</i>		<i>Anaesthetics</i>			<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings</i>	<i>Dentures</i>	<i>Repairs</i>	<i>Other Operations</i>
			<i>Perm.</i>	<i>Temp.</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Simple</i>	<i>General</i>					
T.B. 	131	743	375	14	117	24	6	187	51	41	20	177
M. & C.W. ...	396	1209	1295	655	95	220	71	183	32	115	11	225
City Hospital ...	100	116	522	12	44	48	8	10	1	1	—	2
Public Assistance ...	152	575	989	2	126	55	33	18	11	84	5	150
Police 	10	67	56	—	3	4	1	11	2	15	2	32
TOTAL 	789	2710	3237	683	385	351	119	409	97	256	38	586

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

Didworthy 	23
Mount Gold 	20
City Hospital 	43

The City General Hospital

The City General Hospital

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The following table summarises certain statistics of a general nature on the work of the City Hospital :—

(1)	Total number of admissions (including infants born)	...	...	...	...	...	4898
(2)	Number of discharges	...	...	...	...		4188
(3)	Number of deaths	...	...	...	...		709
(4)	Patients treated to a conclusion	...	...				4897
(5)	Duration of stay of patients treated to a conclusion :						
	(a) Under four weeks	...	...	...			3849
	(b) Over four weeks and under thirteen weeks	...	...	...	...		793
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more	...	...				255
(6)	In-patient days	...	...	...	...		195936
(7)	Average duration of stay	...	...	...		40 days	
(8)	Number of available beds	...	...	...			570
(9)	Number of beds occupied :						
	(a) Average	...	...	...	...		535
	(b) Highest—on 21st January, 1936	...					576
	(c) Lowest—on 5th July, 1936	...	...				488
(10)	Number of women confined in Hospital	...					463
(11)	Number of live births	...	...	...	...		440
(12)	Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	...		30
(13)	Deaths of newly born (under 4 weeks)	...	...				23
(14)	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...			3
(15)	Number of surgical operations	...	...	...			1636
(16)	Number of X-ray investigations	...	...	...			1987
(17)	Number of pathological investigations	...	...				5281
(18)	Number of patients treated in Dental Dept.	...					144

ANNUAL PATIENT STATISTICS.

	<i>Year ending</i> 31/12/34	<i>Year ending</i> 31/12/35	<i>Year ending</i> 31/12/36
Admissions 	4472	4663	4458
Births 	590	565	440
	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	5062	5228	4898
Discharges 	4399	4529	4188
Deaths 	628	703	709
	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	5027	5232	4897
Patient days 	188,988	187,240	195,936
Daily average Beds occupied 	517	513	535
Highest Number ...	564	564	576
Lowest Number ...	467	475	488
Average stay 	37.33 days	35.81 days	40 days

Accommodation. In previous reports, attention has been drawn to the heavy pressure upon the available accommodation during the busiest months of the year. The need has been still greater during the year 1936. The number of admissions (4,898) is smaller by 330 ; this is almost entirely due to the limitation of the admission of maternity cases, which was found desirable in 1935. Beds in this department, as in the other special departments, such as the Nursery and Puerperal Sepsis wards, are of necessity reserved for their special purposes ; being unavailable for the rest of the hospital, they do nothing to relieve the strain on this accommodation. In fact, only by adding extra beds to the general wards and using a larger part of the accommodation of Wards 14 and 15 for bed cases, has the problem been met. In one month alone, 487 patients were admitted.

The number of available beds remains at 570. In view of the allocation of a proportion of these into the specialised departments already referred to, the highest level of bed occupation of 576 represents undue pressure on the general wards.

Structural. There have been no structural alterations in the hospital itself. A new Nurses' Home for 152 nurses was formally opened on November 7th, 1936, and is now in occupation and fulfilling a long felt want.

Internal decoration of the infirm wards has added to their appearance, but in no way disguises the fact that they have outlived their usefulness.

Post-Natal Clinic. This Clinic, commenced in 1935, can now show a full year's working. Its figures are, however, still unsatisfactory, and although meeting with greater success, it is not yet sufficiently appreciated. Further improvement is possible in the proportion of mothers confined in hospital who avail themselves of the facilities of this Clinic for the forestalling of those occasional causes of ill-health which follow confinement.

Nurses' Training. At the Examinations during the year the following results were obtained :—

(A) STATE REGISTRATION EXAMINATION.

			<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Re-entries.</i>
Preliminary	...	...	15	14	1
Final	...	...	12	12	3

(B) CERTIFICATE OF CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Re-entries.</i>
12	9	4

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Patients remaining in hospital—1st Jan., 1936...	529
Patients admitted	4458
Births	440
<hr/>	
	5427
Patients discharged	4188
Patients died	709
<hr/>	
Patients treated to a conclusion	4897
Patients remaining in hospital—31st Dec., 1936	530

ADMISSIONS—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Births	...	...	...	231	209	440
Under 1 year	...	...	...	152	105	257
1-3	...	...	...	104	87	191
3-5	...	...	...	77	66	143
5-11	...	...	...	225	215	440
11-16	...	...	...	108	102	210
Adults	...	...	...	1264	1953	3217
TOTALS ...				2161	2737	4898

Of the 3995 patients admitted for treatment during the year (excluding maternity cases and births), 1,241 were under the age of 16 years (31%), and 1,031 were under the age of 11 years (26%).

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

Total number of deaths, 709.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 year	42	25	67
1- 5	4	3	7
5-10	1	2	3
10-15	3	6	9
15-25	6	2	8
25-35	4	17	21
35-45	14	18	32
45-55	49	23	72
55-65	85	30	115
65-75	127	79	206
Over 75 years	82	87	169

Deaths within 24 hours of admission—61.

Causes :

Neonatal	...	...	...	...	20
Terminal :					
Acute Disease	...	...	...	...	25
Chronic Disease	...	...	...	...	15
Violence	...	...	...	...	1

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED TO A
CONCLUSION IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

<i>Disease Groups.</i>	<i>Children (under 16 Years of Age).</i>		<i>Men and Women.</i>	
	<i>Dis- charged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Dis- charged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Acute infectious disease ...	31	5	8	4
Influenza ...	—	1	12	2
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary ...	5	—	27	6
Non-pulmonary ...	6	5	10	3
Malignant disease ...	—	—	65	127
Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub - acute rheumatism and chorea ...	12	—	15	—
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) ...	—	—	13	—
(3) Chronic arthritis ...	—	—	24	—
Venereal disease ...	32	1	71	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	8	1
Puerperal Fever—				
(a) Women confined in the hospital ...	—	—	2	—
(b) Other cases ...	—	—	8	4
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth ...	—	—	146	3
Mental cases—				
(a) Senile Dementia ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Other ...	—	—	14	—
Senile decay ...	—	—	25	6
Accidental injury and violence ...	24	—	128	16
In respect of cases not included above:—				
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	435	—	—	—
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ...	44	3	171	99
Disease of the Respiratory System ...	119	23	189	74
Disease of the Circulatory System ...	7	3	126	192
Disease of the Digestive System ...	114	12	402	29
Disease of the Genito-urinary System ...	32	—	337	55
Disease of the Skin ...	191	1	253	1
Other diseases ...	12	32	13	1
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—				
Mothers ...	—	—	463	—
Infants ...	440	—	—	—
Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	105	—	49	—
TOTALS ...	1609	86	2579	623

COMMENTS :

The number of deaths, 709, is large : it includes, however, deaths in cases of incurable cancer, patients moribund on admission, and from senile causes (412).

ANALYSIS OF WORK OF DEPARTMENTS.

General. The inset table gives details of the work of all the departments of the hospital in the form of a classification of all patients treated to a conclusion.

Surgery and Anaesthetics. OPERATIONS IN MAIN THEATRE :

Abdominal	...	...	...	310
Genito-Urinary	...	...	...	269
Gynaecological	...	...	...	148
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	479
Maternity	...	...	...	25
Others	...	...	...	405

Of these operations, 75 were conducted under spinal anæsthesia by intrathecal injection. In addition, use has been made of the basal narcosis methods in anæsthesia by Avertin and Paraldehyde. Evipan intravenously and Vinesthene by inhalation also found a limited application.

Maternity.	Number of available beds	...	...	22
	Number of patients admitted	...	...	463
	Number of cases delivered by :			
	(a) Midwives	...	...	420
	(b) Doctors	...	...	43

(A) ANTE-NATAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	99
Number of attendances	...	...	...	2681
Average number of attendances per session				27.1
Number of expectant mothers seen	...			512
Average number of attendances made by each	...	...	...	5.2
Referred for radiological examination	...			34
Referred to Consultant Obstetrical Clinic				35
Referred to V.D. Clinic	...	...	...	24
Consulting Obstetrical Clinic				
New cases	...	...		80
Total attendances	...	...		197

(B) POST NATAL CLINIC.

Cases seen	...	...	...	...	280
Attendances	...	...	...	...	320

(C) IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Mothers :*

463 mothers gave birth to 470 children.
(There were 7 cases of twin birth).

How Admitted :

Through Ante-Natal Clinic	394
Emergency	69

Parous State :

Primipara	223
Multipara	240

Presentation :

Vertex	456
Face	—
Breech—Uncomplicated	9
Complicated	5
B.B.A.	7

(2) *Obstetrical Operations :*

Instrumental deliveries	12
Surgical induction of labour	14
Cæsarean Section	13
Internal Version	2
Scalp Traction	3

(3) *Maternal Deaths* 3

<i>Whether admitted from A.N. Clinic</i>	<i>Mode of delivery</i>	<i>Maternal complication</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
No.	Induction	Cerebral Tumour	1
No.	Undelivered	Eclampsia	1
No.	Spontaneous	Myocarditis, Pneumonia, Pregnancy Toxaemia	1

(4) PYREXIAL CASES.

3 cases delivered in the hospital were pyrexial (Ministry of Health standard). Of these, 2 only were notifiable as puerperal fever. There were no deaths in this group.

Infants :

Births	470
Premature	46
Mature	424

Survival :

Born and survived	417
Born and died—	
(within 4 weeks)	23
(within 10 days)	20
Stillbirths	30

Of 470 infants born, 23 died and 30 were stillborn=11.3%
Of 440 infants born alive, 23 died=5.2%

CAUSE OF NEONATAL DEATHS (within 10 days) :

Prematurity	11
Pulmonary atelectasis	5
Maternal toxæmia	2
Deformities	1
Hæmorrhagia neonatorum	1

Radiological Department.

The following figures of special examinations afford an index of the work of this department.

Special Examinations:

Total radiographic examinations ...	1987
Chest radiographs	528
Lipiodol examinations	8
Opaque meal examinations	171
Opaque enemata	57
Cholecystograms	56
Pyelography—	
Retrograde	14
Intravenous	97

Dental Department.

Sessions held	46
Patients treated	144
Scalings	6
Extractions	138

Port Health

Port Health Department

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Shipping. In all 3,177 vessels (apart from those engaged in the fishing trade) arrived from foreign and coastwise, the tonnage amounting to 5,481,037.

Four hundred and sixty-seven vessels were visited by the Medical Officers and 1,802 by the Inspector. In addition, 29 vessels were boarded by the Medical Officers accompanied by the Inspector. Two hundred and sixty-two defects were found on 59 vessels, and in the cases of most vessels the defects were remedied while in Port. In cases where it was not possible for renovation and repairs to be carried out during the vessel's stay at Plymouth, a letter was sent to the Inspector at the next port of call in England, notifying him of the details of our notice. Further details will be found in Table A.

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

Passenger Traffic. The number of persons passing through the Port was over 33,344 including 13,395 aliens, the latter figure being made up in the main part by American tourists.

Cargo Traffic: *Coastwise.* Coastwise cargo traffic consists mainly of transhipped general cargoes from London and Liverpool, coal from the North-East ports and coal and general goods from the Bristol Channel Ports.

Foreign. The foreign trade remained much the same as in previous years. Vessels arriving from infected ports were given immediate attention by officers of this Department. Table B (b) gives a list of the chief steamship companies and ports with which Plymouth has traded during the year 1936, and the nature of any cargo traded.

TABLE A.

**AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1936.**

Type of Vessel	Number.	Tonnage.	Number In- spected by the		Num- ber re- ported to be defec- tive.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels re- ported as having, or having had during the voyage inf. dis. on board
			M.O.	San. Insp.			
FOREIGN—							
Steamer ...	900	4,284,463	410	404	28	28	85
Motor ...	316	655,044	55	115	2	2	26
Sailing ...	113	3,125	—	5	—	—	—
Fishing ...	Included above		—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	1,329	4,942,632	465	524	30	30	111
COASTWISE—							
Steamer ...	908	410,840	1	842	25	25	—
Motor ...	930	127,098	—	427	1	1	—
Sailing ...	10	467	1	1	—	—	—
Fishing ...	Included above		—	8	3	3	—
Total Coastwise	1,848	538,405	2	1,278	29	29	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	3,177	5,481,037	467	1,802	59	59	111

TABLE B. (a)

CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR 1936.

<i>No. of Passengers</i>	<i>1st Class</i>	<i>Cabin</i>	<i>2nd Class</i>	<i>Tourist</i>	<i>3rd Class</i>	<i>Trans- migrants</i>	<i>Coastwise Passengers</i>	<i>Total</i>
INWARDS	10,761	9,069	4,217	4,715	2,168	677	7	31,572
OUTWARDS	79	638	19	254	340	—	442	1,772

TABLE B (b).

CHIEF STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND PORTS WITH WHICH PLYMOUTH
HAS TRADED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

COASTWISE IMPORTS.

Aberdeen, Dundee and Kirkcaldy	Confectionery, fish, flour, jams, lard, oatmeal and potatoes	Coast Lines Ltd.	Weekly
Avonmouth	Flour	Various	Irregular
Chatham, Cowes, Newhaven and London	Cement	Various	Irregular
Birkenhead, Barry and Swansea	Flour and Poultry food	Coast Lines Ltd. and various	Weekly
Blyth, Goole, Keadly, Immingham, Newcastle, Sunderland, Penarth, Cardiff, Barry, Methil, Granton, Seaham, Newport and Port Talbot	Coal	Various	Weekly
Bristol	Canned goods, flour, fruit, milk (condensed), sugar, vegetables, cattle food, glucose, oils, paints, etc.	Coast Lines Ltd.	Weekly
Cardiff and Swansea	Canned goods, dried fruit, flour, sugar, syrup, coal	Coast Lines Ltd. and various	Weekly
Glasgow	Biscuits, coffee, flour, sugar, syrup; iron and steel goods	Clyde Shipping Co., Ltd.	Weekly
Hull and Leith	Confectionery, canned goods, lard, potatoes, rice, salt fish, cattle food, etc.	Coast Lines Ltd.	Weekly
Liverpool and London	Bottled and canned goods, cheese, dried fresh and preserved fruit, flour, grain, lard, oats, salt beef and pork, sugar, wines, etc.; linoleum, pianos, skins, wool goods etc.	Coast Lines Ltd.	Weekly
Middlesbrough	Basic slag, iron work; Fertilizer	Coast Lines Ltd. and various	Irregular
Par	China Clay	Various	Irregular
Newport	Coal and ore	Various	Irregular
Pentewan	Sand	Various	Irregular
Southampton	Canned goods and lard, oil, petrol, timber, ferti- lizer, grain, tarmac	Coast Lines Ltd. and various	Weekly & irregular
Liverpool	Benzene, cement	Various	Irregular
Montrose	Potatoes	Various	Irregular
Exmouth	Middlings and bran	Various	Irregular

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

CANADA :			
Vancouver	Timber	Various	Irregular
CHANNEL ISLANDS :			
Guernsey, Jersey	Fats of sorts, fruit, vegetables, etc. ; Sulphate of Ammonia	Plymouth, Channel Islands & Brittany S.S. Co., Ltd.	Weekly
IRISH FREE STATE :			
Belfast, Waterford	Bacon, confestionery, eggs, flour, margarine, oats, potatoes, vegetables, etc.	Clyde Shipping Co., Ltd.	Weekly
Dublin	Biscuits, stout, whisky, etc.	Coast Lines Ltd.	Weekly
ALGERIA :			
Bona	Ore and phosphates	Various	Irregular
AMERICA :			
Buenos Aires, La Platta, Rcsario, San Nicolas, etc.	Grain	Various	Irregular
Valparaiso	Nitrates	Various	Irregular
BELGIUM :			
Antwerp	Chocolate, flour, grain, mineral waters, sulphur, bulbs, glass, manure, nails, ore, paper, wire, zinc, tapestry, cement, etc.	Bristol Steam Navigation Co. and various	Fortnightly and Irregular
Ghent and Nieuport	Asbestos, cement, slates	Various	Irregular
DENMARK, DANZIG, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN :			
—	Matches, paper, timber, wood goods, grain, etc.	Various	Irregular
FRANCE :			
Brest	Green peas, onions, strawberries	Various	Seasonal
St. Brieuç	Onions	Plymouth,	Fortnightly
Nantes	Grain	Channel Islands	
Rouen	Bran	& Brittany S.S. Co.	
GERMANY :			
Hamburg, Bremen	Biscuits, cheese, milk (condensed), potatoes, sugar, baskets, boxes (tin), brushes, carbide, enamel ware, hemp, lead pipes, lead sheet, marble, matches, mats, paper, putty, toys, twine, etc.	Hutchinson & Bugsier Lines and others	Fortnightly

HOLLAND :

Amsterdam and Rotterdam	Barley, bran, benzene, cake, butter, cheese, chocolates, cocoa, coffee, condensed milk, fruit, ground rice, margarine, middlings, tinned meat, sugar preserves, vegetables, etc. ; artificial flowers, bulbs, carpets, cotton goods, electric batteries, enamelware, hardware, machinery, matches, paper, rope, strawboards, toys, wood-ware, etc.	Holland S.S. Co. Bristol S.N. Co. and others	Fortnightly
Vlaardingen	Super-phosphates	do.	do.
LITHUANIA :			
Memel	Grain	Various	Irregular
MEXICO :			
Puerto	Fuel	Various	Irregular
PERSIAN GULF :			
Basra	Grain and oil	Various	Irregular
PORTUGAL :			
St. Michael, Oporto	Pineapples, slates, tiles	Various	Irregular
Ponta Delgarda			
Setubal	Salt	Various	Irregular
RUSSIA, RUMANIA :			
Novorossish, Braila	Grain	Various	Irregular
SPAIN :			
Huelva	Ore and phosphates	Various	Irregular
TUNISIA :			
Tunis, Sfax, Susa	Ore and phosphates	Various	Irregular
VENEZUELA :			
Curacoa	Kerosine, petroleum, benzene	Various	Irregular
WEST INDIES :			
Trinidad	Fuel Oil	Various	Irregular

EXPORTS.

Manures and lime, confectionery, potatoes, salt, cattle cake and meal, and generals sent to the Channel Islands.

Fish is sent to Italy and France.

Blood meal, clay, metal and skins are sent to Germany.

China clay is sent to Holland and Germany.

Wolfram ore to Hamburg.

Stone to Southampton and London.

Super-phosphates to Lithuania.

TABLE B (c).

THE VARIOUS LINES USING PLYMOUTH AS A PORT
OF CALL.

American Merchant Line	...	New York.
Bibby Line	... ..	Burma, Ceylon and Egypt.
Blue Star Line	... ..	River Plate and Lisbon.
British India Line	... ..	Indian and East African Ports.
City Line	... ..	Indian Ports.
Cunard Line	... ..	New York, Montreal and Quebec
Elder Dempster Line	... ..	West Coast of Africa.
Ellerman Bucknall Line	...	South African Ports.
French Line (homeward only)		New York and West Indies.
Hall Line	... ..	Indian Ports.
Hamburg American Line	...	Mexico, Central American and West Indies.
Hamburg South America Line		Buenos Aires, Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon and Vigo.
Henderson Line	... ..	Rangoon.
Holland America Line	...	New York.
Johnson Line	... ..	Pacific and Central American Ports.
Norddeutscher Lloyd Line	...	New York.
Orient Line	... ..	Australian Ports.
Pacific Steam Navigation Co.		West Coast of South America.
Peninsular and Oriental Line	...	India, China, Japan, Australia and Colombo.
Royal Netherlands Line	...	West Indies.
United States Line	... ..	New York.

III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(a) *For the Port.*

Great Western Docks.	Plymouth Corporation Water
Cattedown & Sutton Harbour	Department from hydrants on the wharves.

(b) *For Shipping.* The only water boat supplying fresh water to shipping in the Port is the *Ela*, of 5,500 gallons capacity.

(c) *Number of Water Boats and Sanitary Condition.* For shipping, water is derived either from the hydrants on the wharves or from the *Ela*. The tanks of the *Ela* were inspected periodically throughout the year and were found to be in a wholesome condition.

IV. PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

(1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.

(2) Boarding of vessels on Arrival.

(3) Notification of the Authority of inward vessels requiring Special Attention.

(4) Mooring stations designated under Article 10.

(5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14.

(6) Experience of working of Article 16.

(7) Arrangements made for :—

(a) Premises and waiting-room for medical examination.

(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.

(c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations.

(d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases.

(e) Ambulance transport.

(f) Supervision of contacts.

(8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague.

(9) Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations.

(10) Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among sailors under the international arrangements.

(11) Arrangements for the interment of the dead.

(12) Other matters.

All the above remain the same as set forth in the Annual Report for the year 1933.

TABLE C.

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM
VESSELS.**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Cases during 1936</i>		<i>Average No. of cases for previous 5 years</i>	<i>No. of Vessels concerned</i>
	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>		
Pneumonia	2	—	1.6	1
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	11	—	17.4	7
Chicken Pox	3	—	1.0	2
Measles	3	—	1.8	3
Dysentery	2	—	.8	1
Enteric Fever	1	1	.8	2
TOTALS	22	1	—	16

TABLE D.

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON
VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE BUT DISPOSED OF
PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Cases during 1936</i>		<i>Average No. of cases for previous 5 years</i>	<i>No. of Vessels concerned</i>
	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>		
Influenza	—	1	1.0	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1.2	2
Diphtheria	1	—	.6	1
Pneumonia	6	3	5.6	7
Dysentery	2	1	3.6	3
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	3	2	7.2	5
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	2	9.4	1
Chicken-pox	3	1	6.4	3
Measles	3	—	3.6	3
Venereal Disease	—	4	5.8	2
Mumps	2	—	.4	1
TOTALS ...	21	15	—	29

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR 1936.

	NUMBER OF CASES INVESTIGATED			TOTALS	
	<i>Disposed of during voyage</i>	<i>Landed at Ply- mouth.</i>	<i>Pro- ceeded in Ship</i>	<i>Passen- gers</i>	<i>Crew</i>
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	1	1	2
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	1	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	2	2	2	2
Pneumonia ...	9	2	6	14	3
Dysentery ...	3	2	4	7	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	11	51	53	14
Malaria (con- tracted abroad)	2	—	9	3	8
Chicken Pox ...	4	3	6	9	4
Measles ...	3	3	2	7	1
Venereal Disease	4	—	39	4	39
Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	1
Mumps ...	2	—	5	7	—
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	6	6	—
TOTALS ...	36	23	131	114	76

Medical Work under the Aliens Order, 1920.

The number of aliens landed at this port during the year was 13748 in addition to 68 alien seamen, all of whom were either medically examined or inspected : 46 were subjected to detailed examination for various reasons, one of whom was refused permission to land. Those staying over three months were treated as immigrants and subjected to more careful medical examination, so that no alien should be permitted to land, who, by reason of physical or mental infirmity might become a burden or charge on the community.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

- (1) Steps taken for the detection of rodent plague.
- (2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between the ships and the shore.
- (3) Methods of deratisation of (a) Ships, and (b) Premises in the vicinity of docks or quays.
- (4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.
- (5) Rat proofing.

The measures taken under all the above headings remain the same as set out in the Annual Report for the year 1933.

Plague Precautions were carried out on 42 vessels arriving from plague infected or suspected ports and suitable measures taken to prevent rats from leaving or gaining access to the ship.

Upon notification that plague infected rats had been found in the Port of Liverpool, precautions were also taken on vessels arriving with grain from that Port during the few weeks that any suspicion remained.

Requests were received from 28 vessels for Deratisation Certificates and in all cases an Exemption Certificate was granted. The income from this source was £27 6s. 0d.

Further details will be found in Tables E to H.

Oysters. In the Annual Report for 1935 comment was made on the unsatisfactory bacteriological results yielded by oysters from the beds of the River Yealm Oyster Fisheries.

During the year experiments were carried out on the purification of these oysters by the "Dutch" method, in collaboration with Professor Eyre. As a result of these experiments, the owner of the Fisheries is modifying his existing tanks on lines suggested by us, and it is hoped that the tanks will be in operation before the end of the current oyster season.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934.

An extensive survey of the shellfish layings (cockles, mussels, winkles, etc.) in the precincts of the Port was undertaken during the latter part of the year. These were found to be unsatisfactory and steps are being taken to close all polluted layings at Hooe Lake, West Mud, St. John's Lake, off Torpoint Institution, off and above Saltash, mouth of the St. Germans' River, and the River Tamar and its tributaries.

Swimming Pools. During the season repeated bacteriological examinations were made of the water in the various sea water bathing pools in the vicinity. Samples were also taken from the water in the Sound and in the Hamoaze.

Foodstuffs. A systematic inspection of foodstuffs landed in the Port resulted in 714 vessels being visited in this connection, and nearly 19 tons of foodstuff were dealt with as being unsound, unwholesome, and otherwise unfit for human consumption. Details are given in the following table :—

FOODS CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR, 1936.

<i>Division.</i>			<i>Disposal.</i>
1. Meat	T. C. Q. L.		
(assorted pieces)	2-4- 2-16		Re-exported.
3. Coffee Extract, 14 bottles	14 lbs.		Returned to makers.
Hams 15 tins	1-3-16		Used by us for Rat Bait.
Pines 29 tins	1- 6		To Incinerator.
Salmon 1 tin	1		To Incinerator.
4. Apples	16-0- 0		dumped.
	2- 5-0- 0		(arsenic cont.)
			returned Liverpool.
Carrots	5-0- 0		Dumped.
Currants	2-0- 0		Re-fined.
Pears	4-2- 0		Dumped.
Plums	6-0- 0		Dumped.
Tomatoes	6-0- 0		Dumped.
5. Barley and Maize			
Sweepings	12- 0-0- 0		Used for Pigs' Food.
6. Lard	2-0- 0		Re-fined.
Sugar	3-0- 0		Burnt at dump.
TOTAL ...			18-16-1-25

Samples of Apples, Nut Butter, Sultanas and Raisins were submitted for analysis. Three parcels of Apples were found to contain .018 grains arsenious oxide per pound. As the average permissible is .01 grains per pound, the apples in each case were returned to Liverpool under Guarantee for reconditioning. Samples of Sultanas and Raisins were found to be genuine. The analyst reported that the sample of Nut Butter gave the reaction for cotton seed oil, and no butter fat was detected.

TABLE E.
RATS DESTROYED DURING 1936.

I. ON VESSELS.

<i>Number of</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Black Rats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown Rats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats examined ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE F.
II. IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES.

<i>Number of</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Black Rats ...	5	1	—	—	2	1	4	8	5	4	3	2	35
Brown Rats ...	215	157	178	162	169	209	193	122	185	209	147	149	2,095
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats examined ...	5	3	9	12	5	16	10	8	9	11	10	6	104
Rats infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION ON PLAGUE "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED" VESSELS OR VESSELS FROM PLAGUE-INFECTED PORTS ARRIVING IN THE PORT DURING 1936.

Total Number of such Vessels arriving from Plague infected Ports.	Number of such Vessels fumigated by S.O.2.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out.
42	—	—	—	—	42	—	—

TABLE H.
DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING 1936.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	No. of DERATISATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED.					No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certificates issued.
		After fumigation with				After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.		
		H.C.N.	Sulphur.	H.C.N. and Sulphur.				
Ships up to 300 tons ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Ships from 301 tons to 1000 tons ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Ships from 1001 tons to 3000 tons ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Ships from 3001 tons to 10,000 tons ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
TOTAL ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	28

TABLE J.
CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1936.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	1427	1	28	129
Other Nations ...	375	2	16	86

RECORDS OF VESSELS INSPECTED, TONNAGE, CREWS, PASSENGERS, SICKNESS, ETC., FOR THE

TEN YEARS ENDED 1936.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Vessels In- spected</i>	NATIONALITY		<i>No. of Crews on Board</i>	<i>Registered Tonnage</i>	SICKNESS		PASSENGERS		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Landed for Treat- ment</i>	INSANITARY	
		<i>British</i>	<i>Foreign</i>			<i>During Voyage</i>	<i>In- fectious</i>	<i>On Board</i>	<i>Landing</i>			<i>No. of Vessels</i>	<i>No. of Defects</i>
1927	3,282	2,527	755	230,809	6,196,508	630	365	193,031	46,196	47	26	172	847
1928	2,869	2,155	714	251,583	6,740,888	853	448	208,187	43,963	61	151	127	690
1929	2,261	1,781	480	248,119	6,565,530	1,224	636	213,386	47,471	71	134	103	633
1930	2,071	1,424	647	267,973	7,343,851	1,401	637	224,753	45,002	60	160	83	314
1931	1,940	1,363	577	225,010	6,612,552	1,321	776	180,285	34,744	60	108	55	212
1932	1,994	1,475	519	195,516	6,538,655	1,226	778	156,874	31,468	36	207	27	284
1933	2,082	1,542	540	215,972	6,609,646	702	394	120,916	28,264	55	85	13	94
1934	2,105	1,175	1,030	191,569	6,666,558	224	116	128,177	31,417	55	22	31	146
1935	1,980	1,445	535	154,777	5,493,853	333	276	110,963	34,634	52	14	45	183
1936	2,269	1,280	989	177,468	5,481,037	207	190	100,912	31,572	55	23	59	262

School Medical Service

School Medical Service

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

1935-36 and 1936-37.

Chairman: Alderman R. McDonald.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman G. P. Dymond, J.P., M.A.

Aldermen W. L. Bastard, J. W. A. Campbell, J. L. Cornish, H. G. Mason, J.P., R. R. Oke, and W. H. Weston.

Councillors R. F. Axworthy, A. H. Crimp, G. A. Daymond, D. L. Dean, C. S. King, E. J. Lavelle, J. H. Morgans, J. J. H. Moses, J.P., S. W. R. Pettett, H. G. Phillips, (Mrs.) J. Pook, G. P. Ross, A. L. Strachan, B.A., A. G. H. Thatcher.

Lady W. H. Mounstephen, Mrs. F. D. Baxter, Mrs. B. Bull, and Mrs. E. Lyne.

The Rev. T. D. Thomas, B.A., R.D., and the Rev. J. H. McDonald.

Messrs. H. A. Artus, C. W. Bracken, B.A., F.R.E.S., W. J. S. Morrell, V. Pedlar, H. W. Ralph, and N. J. P. Revington.

MEDICAL TREATMENT SUB-COMMITTEE.

1935-36 and 1936-37.

Chairman: Alderman J. W. A. Campbell.

Alderman R. R. Oke.

Councillors R. F. Axworthy, A. H. Crimp, G. A. Daymond, D. L. Dean, J. H. Morgans, (Mrs.) J. Pook, A. L. Strachan, B.A.

Lady W. H. Mounstephen, Mrs. F. D. Baxter, Mrs. B. Bull, and Mrs. E. Lyne.

Messrs. V. Pedlar and N. J. P. Revington.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officers—whole-time.

T. Peirson, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

J. W. E. Cole, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., Deputy School Medical Officer.

G. B. Carter, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer.

Christina Thomson, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer.

Dental Surgeons—whole-time :

E. R. Williams, L.D.S., G. V. Lavelle, L.D.S., Miss A. M. N. Stewart, L.D.S., Miss N. Johnson, B.D.S.

Medical Officers—part-time :

Ophthalmologist : W. H. Davis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Aural Surgeon : C. R. Crowther, M.D., B.Ch.

Orthopaedic Surgeon : C. M. Kennedy, F.R.C.S.

Nurses for General School Duties :

Miss M. J. Fletcher*†, Miss M. Le Prevost, Miss E. M. B. Parkinson*, Miss G. M. Phillips*, Miss G. M. Speakman*†, Miss F. T. Spokes*.

Nurses for Dental Duties :

Mrs. E. J. Gale, Miss E. M. Harris*, Miss M. B. Roach*†, Mrs. F. Pritchard*† (temporary).

Nurses for Open-Air School Duties :

Miss J. Bowden*, Miss M. E. White*.

Nurse for Special M.D. School Duties :

Miss M. H. Landells*.

Nurse for Ophthalmic Duties :

Mrs. G. M. Noble* (part-time).

All full time Nurses are, when emergency arises, available for duties other than those specified.

School Orthopaedic and Remedial Clinics :

Miss A. Lethbridge, C.S.M.M.G. (In Charge).

Mrs. E. M. B. Collier, C.S.M.M.G.

Miss A. R. Stevens, C.S.M.M.G.

Chief Clerk :

Edward T. Perkins.

* State Registered.

† Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE FOR THE YEAR 1936.

No. of children on registers of Elementary Schools ...	27,303
Average attendance	24,644

School Hygiene. The following is the record of improvements effected in schools :—

Cycle shed erected at the Devonport High School for Boys.

Installation of electric light in sanitary conveniences at Portland Square, Hyde Park Boys' and Girls', Johnston Terrace Junior Mixed and Infants', and Salisbury Road Senior Girls' and Junior Mixed Schools.

Protection fences erected at the St. James-the-Less, St. John's, Sutton and St. Peter's Schools.

Sheds for storage of physical training apparatus, etc., erected at Hyde Park Boys', Cornwall Street Infants', Laira Green Senior Mixed and Somerset Place Infants' Schools.

Frederick Street School entirely reconstructed.

Improvement of heating arrangements at the Cattedown Road Senior Boys' and Senior Girls' Schools.

Drinking fountains erected at the Oxford Street Junior Mixed (2), Public Central Boys' (2), Ker Street Infants', Paradise Road Junior Mixed and Laira Senior Mixed (2) Schools.

Electric light installed at the St. George's C. of E. School.

Improvement of sanitary accommodation at the Camels Head School.

Improvement of water supply at the Laira Green Junior Mixed School.

Medical Inspection. All the age-groups have been inspected in the schools as required by the Board of Education. The great majority of the special inspections took place in the various Clinics.

The findings of the Medical Inspections are set forth in Table II.

The records of 7,218 children inspected show that 75 children were noted as of sub-normal nutrition, and none at all as of bad nutrition.

Following Up. The arrangements for following up children in order to secure treatment for treatable defects remain as described in previous Reports and continue to give satisfactory results.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Clinic Nurses (6) :—

Visits to private houses for treatment of defects	2999
„ „ „ dirty heads and bodies	166
„ „ „ taking of swabs	427
Visits to Hospitals for delivery of swabs	186
Actual number of swabs taken	1402
Sessions spent in treatment clinics	1727
Sessions spent in routine medical inspections in schools	583
Sessions spent at Nurses' Cleanliness Inspections in schools	304
Sessions spent in visiting schools to discover missed cases of infectious disease	18
Sessions spent on behalf of Health Department (Immuni- sation in schools)	88

The above figures mean that the main part of the session (2½ to 3 hours) was spent as stated. In addition, a considerable amount of visiting was done during the sessions enumerated.

Visits to homes paid by Nurses attached to Special Departments :—

Dental (4)	1610
Eye (½)	293
Open Air Schools (2)	404
Special M.D. School (1)	277

Arrangements for treatment have undergone no change. The shifting of the population from one part of the City area to another produced a rise or fall in the numbers dealt with in the various Clinics and has called for slight variation in the distribution of the staff, in order to meet the new conditions.

The figures relating to the Clinic and other treatment schemes of the Authority are set forth in Table IV. A.B.C.D.

The figures for the Orthopædic Clinics (2) are :—

Number under treatment on December 31st, 1935	...	111
Admissions during the year 1936	... ..	110
Discharges during the year 1936	... ..	94
Number under treatment on December 31st, 1936	...	127
No. of treatments given	... ..	8586
No. of plaster splints made	... ..	70
No. of after-care cases	... ..	258
No. of cases visited	... ..	2
New surgical boots supplied	... ..	125
Repairs to boots, etc.	... ..	1586
New leather work, etc.	... ..	139
Celluloid splints made	... ..	5
Leather repairs	... ..	146
Medical examination of new cases	... ..	93
Medical examination of old cases	... ..	438

21 children were sent to the Mount Gold Orthopædic Hospital by the Education Authority, viz. :—

Hallux Valgus	... ..	1
Ganglion	... ..	1
Dunn's Operation	... ..	3
Tendon Lengthening	... ..	1
Ortho Plasty Hip	... ..	1
Torticollis	... ..	3
Infantile Paralysis	... ..	1
Tenotomy	... ..	3
Arthritis	... ..	1
Perthes Disease	... ..	3
Double Congenital Hip	... ..	1
Ankylosis Knee	... ..	1
Exostosis	... ..	1

Milk. About half the children regularly take the milk supplied under the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board. The number varies in different schools and at different times of the year. When the two groups, milk takers and non-milk takers are inspected, one of the main facts brought to light is that poorer families do not, as might have been hoped, make full use of this means of obtaining good and cheap food value. One gets the impression that the milk group contains most of the well cared-for children of the more well to do and attentive parents. Both groups contain similar proportions of bright and physically normal children, and both groups contain similar numbers of picture fans.

No meals are supplied by the Authority, but free milk is given as medical treatment where the School Medical Officer so advises.

No. of children receiving free milk from January 1st, 1936	60
No. of children receiving free milk from December 31st, 1936	85
New cases added to list during 1936	100
Cases removed from the free list during 1936	75
Of the 85 on the list at the end of the year 63 were receiving one third of a pint daily, and 22 were receiving over that amount	

All children on the free list are medically examined every three months. Accurate measurement of the effect of this extra nourishment is impossible. Practically all the parents state that the children are benefiting. At the last examination 35 children were found to have put on weight at an increased rate, and 21 were found to have put on weight at a diminished rate. Both the increases of rate and the decreases of rate were very small ; moreover, the normal increase rate is irregular. Therefore, no scientific value can be claimed for the figures. It is, however, noteworthy, that slight illnesses (even such things as toothache) during the inter-examination periods have the effect of diminishing the rate of weight increase.

Scabies. This disease is more prevalent than formerly. As stated in the last Report, the only efficient means of dealing with it is by hospital treatment of all the affected members of the family.

Ear Clinic. The work of the Clinic continues to increase. There were 1,080 attendances, not including children from the Infant Welfare Department.

87 Ionisations were carried out.

Dental Clinics. The official figures are recorded in Table V. For the last four years each Dental Surgeon has had allotted to him a quarter of the elementary school population. The time taken by each dentist to inspect and treat this number varies from 18 months to 3 years.

If treatment is refused immediately after inspection, the child is not entitled to treatment until after the next inspection. Owing to this and to the length of the interval a considerable number of children needing attention have to be turned away.

The longer the interval the greater is the number requiring treatment when the inspection does occur, and the greater the number to be treated the longer is the interval between inspections. It is a vicious circle.

In 1931 there were $3\frac{1}{2}$ dentists employed. Each dentist inspected and treated only such numbers as he was able to get through in the course of 12 months. 15,064 children were inspected and treated. Since inspection and treatment of *all* the schools has been instituted the numbers dealt with annually have steadily fallen until in 1936 with four dentists only 10,171 children have been inspected and treated. These figures refer to routine inspections only.

In 1931, 5,311 fillings were done.

In 1936, 8,846 fillings were done, in spite of the great reduction in the number inspected.

The radical remedy would be an increase of the dental staff and the number of Clinics. Short of this, a return to the former practice of annual inspection and treatment of a limited number of schools is desirable.

Infectious Diseases. The numbers of both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases have been very small. No serious outbreak has occurred in any school.

On two sessions weekly throughout the year schools have been visited under the direction of the Public Health Department for the purpose of immunising children against diphtheria. 3,718 injections were given and 770 children were Schick tested at the end of the course.

Defective Children. The methods of ascertainment remain as described in previous Reports.

403 were brought forward as seemingly unfit to benefit by the instruction in an ordinary school. All these have been examined by the Authority's Certifying Officers.

71 were certified as mentally defective and recommended for the appropriate special school.

7 were certified as mentally defective and reported to the Local Control Authority.

275 were certified as physically defective and recommended for the Open Air School.

21 were certified as physically defective and recommended for the Orthopædic Hospital School.

2 were certified deaf.

3 were certified partially deaf.

3 were certified blind.

1 was certified epileptic.

20 were found not to be defective or deserving of further trial in an ordinary school.

Child Guidance Clinic. Increasing numbers of children are being sent to this Clinic. The following are the cases for the year :—

Temperamental troubles	...	...	...	6
Petty Thieving	...	...	...	4
Lying	...	...	...	4
Epilepsy and epileptiform attacks	...	...	...	2
Eneuresis	...	...	...	13
Stammering	...	...	...	1
Sexual	...	...	...	1

Each child is recorded under one heading only, but in several instances the troubles were multiple. Treatment of these children is generally prolonged and involves much patience and understanding, not to mention hard work on the part of the doctor, social worker, parents and others who come into contact with the affected child. Rapid, sensational cures are not to be looked for.

Special Schools. (1) For Feeble-minded Children, Girls and Junior Mixed Department :—

					<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of admissions during the year	...				30	26	56
No. of discharges	...	...	...	...	29	25	54
No. on register at end of year	...	...			43	101	144

(1a) For Feeble-minded Children, Boys' Department :—

No. of admissions during the year	...	...	...	...			43
No. of discharges	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
No. on register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
No. exempted for employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

The work carried on in these schools is extremely interesting and must be of the greatest value to this type of child.

The following are extracts from the report of Mr. Fee, the Headmaster of the Boys' School :—

“ Of the 24 boys who were allowed to enter employment, 2 only failed to hold their jobs and had to return to school. The other 22 have had the advantage of spending, on an average, about six months of their sixteenth year at work under normal conditions, visited regularly by an Officer of the Authority, making progress and fulfilling that important aim of such a school as this, viz., getting and holding a job. The whole of the work of boys over 14 in this school is undertaken with that end constantly in view. Emphasis is laid on the importance and necessity of ‘ working for a living.’ ”

“ It has been found possible during the year to have physical exercises each morning for all the school and to bring in also an afternoon physical training period for each group on alternate days. Added to this important work of physical development, regular observations of weight and height have been taken monthly and the results are being examined with a view to obtaining knowledge of the under nourished child. As a consequence of this investigation twenty-five cases were recommended to the School Medical Officer who prescribed for them a daily issue of milk.”

“ This year again our Annual School Camp has been held at Laira. It is a great asset to the school to be able to move ‘ lock, stock and barrel ’ to such an ideal place as Laira Fort.”

(2) OPEN AIR SCHOOLS :

Mount Tamar.

Admissions during the year	...	...	...	149
Discharges during the year	...	...	...	139
Average on register	...	...	...	157
Children in residence number 14—7 boys and 7 girls.				

Efford.

Admissions during the year	...	...	...	129
Discharges	...	...	...	132
Average on register	...	...	...	149

The following are the reports of the School Nurses attached to the Special Schools :—

(1) *Schools for Feeble-minded children :—*

Minor Ailments treated	...	...	...	9292
No. of children with verminous bodies	...	...	...	Nil
No. of children with habitually verminous heads	...	...	...	16
No. of children with verminous heads once only	...	...	...	19
Cleansings	...	...	...	89
Ringworm Body	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	3
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2
Operations for Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	3

(2) <i>Open Air Schools.</i>		<i>Mount Tamar</i>	<i>Efford</i>
Treatments at Clinic	...	12789	4206
Head Cleansings	...	882	40
Baths given	...	3989	1682
Total number of children with verminous heads	...	51	40

Hartley House School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf.

No. on register, December, 1936	...	...	...	29
Admissions during the year	...	...	...	6
Discharges during the year	...	...	...	8
Average attendance for year	...	...	...	26

Secondary Schools. All the children in these schools have been inspected as required by the Board of Education.

The figures for inspection and for treatment under the Authority's schemes are set out in the tables.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I. RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2424
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	2058
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	2676
						...	<hr/>
						TOTAL	7158
Number of Other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
							<hr/>
						GRAND TOTAL	7218
							<hr/> <hr/>

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	9648
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	15229
					<hr/>
				TOTAL	24877
					<hr/>

C. CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection
to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental
Diseases).

Prescribed Groups :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	543
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	511
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	603
							<hr/>
						TOTAL (Prescribed Groups)	1657
Other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
							<hr/>
						GRAND TOTAL	1680
							<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE II.

**A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL
INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.**

Defect or Disease (1)					Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
					No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
					Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	1. Ringworm—Scalp	...	...	...	1	—	22	—
	2. " Body	...	...	...	3	—	92	—
	3. Scabies	...	...	...	8	—	188	—
	4. Impetigo	...	...	...	15	3	168	1
	5. Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	67	47	340	—
Total (Heads 1 to 5)					94	50	810	1
Eye	6. Blepharitis	...	...	...	31	2	24	—
	7. Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	5	1	36	—
	8. Keratitis	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
	9. Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	2	8	4	—
	10. Other Conditions (Excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	...	...	...	21	19	78	1
Total (Heads 6 to 10)					59	30	144	1
Ear	11. Defective Vision (Excluding Squint)	...	...	...	511	510	222	3
	12. Squint	...	...	...	86	97	35	—
	13. Defective Hearing	...	...	...	22	4	17	1
	14. Otitis Media	...	...	...	70	5	61	1
	15. Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	74	18	150	—
Nose & Throat	16. Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	...	...	288	731	342	—
	17. Adenoids only	...	...	...	38	45	15	—
	18. Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	...	...	...	135	65	50	—
	19. Other Conditions	...	...	...	42	70	431	—
20. Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)					61	163	—	—
21. Defective Speech					3	28	25	—
Heart Disease :								
Heart and Circulation	22. Organic	...	...	...	22	25	8	—
	23. Functional	...	...	...	11	42	3	—
	24. Anæmia	...	...	...	41	28	16	—
Lungs	25. Bronchitis	...	...	...	56	102	93	—
	26. Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	16	85	42	1
	Pulmonary :							
Tuber- culosis	27. Definite	...	...	...	4	3	3	—
	28. Suspected	...	...	...	7	9	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :							
	29. Glands	...	...	...	—	4	1	—
	30. Bones and Joints	...	...	...	2	1	1	—
	31. Skin	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	32. Other Forms	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Total (Heads 29 to 32)					2	5	2	—
Nervous System	33. Epilepsy	...	...	...	2	4	8	—
	34. Chorea	...	...	...	3	4	9	—
	35. Other Conditions	...	...	...	2	15	6	—
Deform ities	36. Rickets	...	...	...	2	18	1	—
	37. Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	7	6	2	—
	38. Other forms	...	...	...	36	83	88	—
39. Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					173	271	4042	2
TOTAL					1867	2516	6625	10

TABLE II.

B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED IN THE ROUTINE AGE
GROUPS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Age Groups	Number of Children Inspected	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C. (Slightly Sub-Normal)		D. (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	2424	524	21.62	1879	77.51	21	.87	—	—
Second Age-Group ...	2058	340	16.52	1688	82.02	30	1.46	—	—
Third Age-Group ...	2676	597	22.31	2055	76.79	24	.9	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	60	9	15.0	51	85.0	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	7218	1470	20.37	5673	78.60	75	1.04	—	—

TABLE III.
RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN
THE AREA.

(YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.)

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
12	—	—	—	12

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elemen- tary Schools.	At other Institu- tions.	At no School or Institu- tion.	Total.
—	3	—	—	1	4

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
19	—	—	—	19

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elemen- tary Schools.	At other Institu- tions.	At no School or Institu- tion.	Total.
—	10	—	—	1	11

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Feeble Minded Children.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
292	—	26	—	318

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Children Suffering from Severe Epilepsy.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institu- tions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	3	4

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

1. *Children Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institu- tions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	12	4	18

2. *Children Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institu- tions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
16	—	4	3	23

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
291	23	—	—	314

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
23	9	—	1	33

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Blindness (excluding partially sighted children).

Deafness (excluding partially deaf children).

Mental Defect (feeble-minded).

Severe Epilepsy.

Active Tuberculosis.

Crippling (as defined in Section C above).

Heart Disease.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Mental Defective and Crippling	1	—	—	—	1
Mental Defect and Active Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE IV.

**RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.**

Group I.—MINOR AILMENTS (Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI).

<i>Disease or Defect.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.</i>		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i> (2)	<i>Otherwise.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
Skin—			
Ringworm—Scalp :—			
(i) X-Ray Treatment ...	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment ...	17	1	18
Ringworm—Body ...	103	—	103
Scabies ...	166	21	187
Impetigo ...	191	1	192
Other Skin Disease ...	1152	12	1164
Minor Eye Defects— (External and other, but ex- cluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	97	6	103
Minor Ear Defects ...	201	27	228
Miscellaneous— (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	6,298	455	6,753
TOTAL ...	8,225	523	8,748

TABLE IV.—(Contd.)

Group II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT
(Excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1.)

<i>Disease or Defect.</i>	<i>No. of Defects dealt with</i>		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>	<i>Total</i>
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including Squint) (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report). Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those re- corded in Group 1) ...	2140	101	2241
	173	9	182
TOTAL ...	2313	110	2423
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :			
(a) Prescribed	1030	96	1126
(b) Obtained	847	279	1126

GROUP III.
TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

<i>Number of Defects.</i>									
<i>Received Operative Treatment.</i>									
<i>Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.</i> (1)				<i>By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.</i> (2)				<i>Total.</i> (3)	<i>Received other forms of Treatment.</i> (4)
<i>i.</i>	<i>ii.</i>	<i>iii.</i>	<i>iv.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>ii.</i>	<i>iii.</i>	<i>iv.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>Total Number Treated.</i> (5)
151	23	107	—	57	3	41	—	208	623
								26	1005
								148	
								iv.	

i. Tonsils only. ii. Adenoids only. iii. Tonsils and Adenoids. iv. Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i> (1)			<i>Otherwise.</i> (2)			<i>Total number treated.</i>
	<i>Residential treatment with education.</i> (i)	<i>Residential treatment without education.</i> (ii)	<i>Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic.</i> (iii)	<i>Residential treatment with education.</i> (i)	<i>Residential treatment without education.</i> (ii)	<i>Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic.</i> (iii)	
Number of Children treated	19	—	221	—	—	3	224

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist :—

(a) Routine Age Groups.

Age.	5 & under	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & over	TOTAL.
Number	1397	1163	1004	1142	1179	1131	966	685	686	818	10171

(b) Specials 2,834

(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials) 13,005

(2) Number found to require treatment 10,500

(3) Number actually treated 7,325

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment 16,990

(5) Half-days devoted to—

Inspection 147

Treatment 1,801 ... 1,948

(6) Fillings—

Permanent Teeth 7,842

Temporary Teeth 1,004 ... 8,846

(7) Extractions—

Permanent Teeth 3,040

Temporary Teeth 13,375 ... 16,415

(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions 4,394

(9) Other operations—

Permanent Teeth 1,611

Temporary Teeth 136 ... 1,747

TABLE VI.

UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	4
(ii)	Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses	...	...	64314
(iii)	Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean	...		2873
(iv)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...		178
(v)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—			
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	Nil
	(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	...		Nil

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE VII.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

A, ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

	<i>Age.</i>									<i>Total.</i>
	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17 & over</i>	<i>Special</i>	
Boys ...	51	194	202	262	272	250	161	59	—	1451
Girls ...	73	217	237	217	142	136	52	20	1	1095
Total	124	411	439	479	414	386	213	79	1	2546

B, NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

TABLE VIII.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Defect or Disease					Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
					No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
					Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	1. Ringworm, Scalp	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
	2. " Body	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	3. Scabies	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	4. Impetigo	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
	5. Other Diseases (non-tuberculous)	...	...	...	50	53	—	—
Total (Heads 1 to 5)					53	54	—	—
Eye	6. Blepharitis	...	...	...	19	5	—	—
	7. Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	8	1	—	—
	8. Keratitis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	9. Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	—	3	—	—
	10. Other Conditions (excluding defective vision and Squint)	...	...	...	12	6	—	—
Total (Heads 6 to 10)					40	15	—	—
Ear	11. Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	...	...	179	490	—	—
	12. Squint	...	...	...	24	28	—	—
	13. Defective Hearing	...	...	...	17	3	—	—
	14. Otitis Media	...	...	...	7	5	—	—
	15. Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	23	22	—	—
Nose and Throat	16. Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	...	...	34	158	—	—
	17. Adenoids only	...	...	...	10	26	—	—
	18. Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	...	...	...	6	17	—	—
20. Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	19. Other Conditions	...	...	...	15	20	—	—
	20. Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	3	19	—	—
	21. Defective Speech	...	...	...	3	16	—	—
Heart Disease :								
Heart and Circulation	22. Organic	...	...	...	12	16	—	—
	23. Functional	...	...	...	17	35	—	—
	24. Anæmia	...	...	...	22	10	—	—
Lungs	25. Bronchitis	...	...	...	4	9	—	—
	26. Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	9	32	—	—
	Pulmonary :							
Tuber- culosis	27. Definite	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	28. Suspected	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
	Non-Pulmonary :							
	29. Glands	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
	30. Bones and Joints	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
31. Skin	31. Skin	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	32. Other Forms	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Total (Heads 29 to 32)	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
Nervous System	33. Epilepsy	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	34. Chorea	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
	35. Other Conditions	...	...	...	1	8	—	—
Deform- ities	36. Rickets	...	...	...	—	9	—	—
	37. Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	5	4	—	—
	38. Other Forms	...	...	...	73	75	—	—
39. Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					62	113	—	—
TOTAL					620	1,187	1	—

TABLE IX.

DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

(Excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).

<i>Defect or Disease.</i>	<i>Number of Defects dealt with.</i>		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	202	56	258
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ...	—	6	6
TOTAL ...	202	62	264
Number of Children for whom Spectacles were :	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(a) Prescribed ...	187	55	242
(b) Obtained ...	50	192	242

TABLE X.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.													
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)				Total. (3)				Received other forms of Treatment. (4)	Total Number Treated. (5)
i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.		
3	1	2	—	5	—	1	—	8	1	3	—	—	12

- i. Tonsils only.
- ii. Adenoids only.
- iii. Tonsils and adenoids.
- iv. Other defects of the nose and throat.

Cancer

Cancer

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RADIUM TREATMENT AND DEEP X-RAY THERAPY.

The Plymouth Corporation has no separate scheme for the treatment of patients suffering from cancer.

Patients considered suitable for one of the above forms of treatment are treated at the Prince of Wales's Hospital, Greenbank Road. Here treatment is directed by a specially trained Radium Officer, patients being either admitted to hospital or treated as out-patients, at the Radium Officer's discretion. There are 504.17 milligrams of radium available for use, which is loaned by the Radium Commission. The treatment mostly consists of, either insertion of needles or surface application by means of needles, plaques or tubes. The "follow up" cards and system are as laid down by the Commission.

During 1936, one hundred and eighty seven patients attended the radium clinic for the first time and the total number of attendances made was 2,426.

Deep x-ray therapy is also administered at the Prince of Wales's Hospital by the radiologist. The apparatus used is fitted with every most modern improvement, and is capable of giving 200 kilovolts at an output of 25 milliamps. There is no separate cancer clinic at the Prince of Wales's Hospital.

At present there are no facilities for radium therapy for patients in the City Hospital and those who require treatment are transferred to the Prince of Wales's Hospital. It is hoped to make application to the Radium Commission for sanction for the use of radium at the City Hospital, under the supervision of the present Radium Officer.

No investigations have been undertaken by the local authority on the lines laid down in Circular 1,136. There is no local scheme of organised lectures or propaganda on the subject of cancer.

CANCER.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, SHOWING THE PARTS OF THE BODY AFFECTED,
DURING THE YEARS 1930 TO 1936.

<i>Part of the Body Affected.</i>	1930			1931			1932			1933			1934			1935			1936		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Buccal Cavity ...	17	1	18	13	—	13	14	3	17	15	1	16	23	1	24	22	4	26	13	2	15
Stomach, Liver, etc. ...	36	46	82	30	42	72	47	24	71	44	45	89	31	50	81	63	46	109	40	38	78
Intestines, etc. ...	27	30	57	30	33	63	31	37	68	22	30	52	37	53	90	31	34	65	43	58	101
Breast ...	—	39	39	—	25	25	—	23	23	—	37	37	—	26	26	—	34	34	—	31	31
Female Genital Organs ...	—	34	34	—	46	46	—	37	37	—	34	34	—	44	44	—	31	31	—	32	32
Skin ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	1	7	—	—	—	6	2	8	11	5	16
Other or Unspecified Organs...	53	30	83	66	24	90	62	29	91	44	24	68	38	22	60	26	22	48	36	15	51
TOTALS ...	137	180	317	139	170	309	155	155	310	131	172	303	129	196	325	148	173	321	143	181	324

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF CANCER.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO CITY HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1936=192.

SITES	Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment		Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing operative but not radiation treatment		Patients admitted without previous advice or treatment at another hospital	
	(a)	(b)	Treated at that hospital		Not treated at that hospital	
	Numbers treated at that hospital	Numbers not treated at that hospital	(a) Numbers retained in Council's hospital	(b) Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a hospital providing radiation treatment	(a) Numbers retained in Council's hospital	(b) Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a hospital providing radiation treatment
Uterus ...	4	-	-	-	7	-
Tongue and Mouth ...	5	-	1	-	2	-
Breast ...	7	-	3	-	10	-
Lip ...	3	-	1	-	1	-
Skin ...	6	-	1	-	11	-
Larynx ...	4	-	1	-	1	-
Bladder ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rectum ...	3	-	3	-	12	-
Other sites ...	3	-	18	-	66	-
Total ...	36	-	28	-	110	-
						8
						1
						1
						1
						2
						-
						-
						-
						-
						4
						17

Welfare of the Blind

Welfare of the Blind

The City Council is responsible for the administration of the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

On the 31st March, 1937, there were 539 persons on the Plymouth City Register of Blind Persons, excluding persons who are resident in the City but registered elsewhere. In 1931 there were 607 persons on the Register, and the number has steadily decreased each year since. Over 85 per cent. of those registered are over the age of forty years.

Age of persons Registered as Blind :—

0 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	0
5 to 16 „	...	...	...	...	19
16 to 21 „	...	...	...	...	5
21 to 40 „	...	...	...	...	54
40 to 50 „	...	...	...	...	55
50 to 65 „	...	...	...	...	135
65 to 70 „	...	...	...	...	63
70 and over	...	...	...	...	208

Age of Onset of Blindness :—

0 to 1 years	...	...	...	...	64
1 to 5 „	...	...	...	...	17
5 to 10 „	...	...	...	...	20
10 to 20 „	...	...	...	...	28
20 to 30 „	...	...	...	...	39
30 to 40 „	...	...	...	...	43
40 to 50 „	...	...	...	...	62
50 to 60 „	...	...	...	...	103
60 to 70 „	...	...	...	...	98
Over 70 „	...	...	...	...	65
Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	—

The South Devon and Cornwall Institution—a voluntary body—provides the main services in connection with the various activities arising out of the Blind Persons Act.

OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED BLIND PERSONS.

Baskets Department	...	...	...	18
Mats Department	...	...	...	8
Knitting and Chair Caning Department				6
Boots Department	...	...	...	3
Piano Department	...	...	...	1

All cases for relief under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, must be in possession of an ophthalmic surgeon's certificate of blindness under the Act.

Children under school age suffering from blindness are admitted to various sunshine homes, and on attaining school age attend the Blind School at Exeter. After attaining sixteen years of age they are transferred to the South Devon and Cornwall Institution, Plymouth.

Registered Workers. Not only Plymouth people who have reached such a stage of proficiency in their work that they can produce articles at the Home workshops, but also blind persons living elsewhere are dealt with. Materials, etc., are provided at cost price. The persons can secure their own orders for work and also receive commissions from the Institution, and the income they make from their own endeavours is augmented by an allowance under the Blind Persons' scheme.

Part-time Occupation. These are Plymouth people visited by the Home teachers, and taught Braille and small things, such as rug-making, etc., to occupy their minds. No payment is made or received for this work.

The Home teachers also take these people on the Hoe, or elsewhere, for walks, and generally give them added interests in their lives.

GRANT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY (BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920).

(Financial Year, 1/4/35–31/3/36).

South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind—	£	s.	d.
Relief to Blind Persons and Special Maintenance			
Grant, whilst in training, etc.	6902	2	2
Augmentation of Journeymen's Wages (Workshop)	1871	4	9
Ophthalmic Surgeon's Fees	76	13	0
Grant under Local Government Act, 1929—			
South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind	1120	0	0
Devonport and Western Counties Institution for the Blind	356	4	3
Glyn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind ...	17	0	0
Western Counties Association for the Blind ...	99	0	0
National Library for the Blind	30	0	0
	<hr/>		
TOTAL ...	£10472	4	2
	<hr/> <hr/>		

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